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NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

APRIL 13, 1918

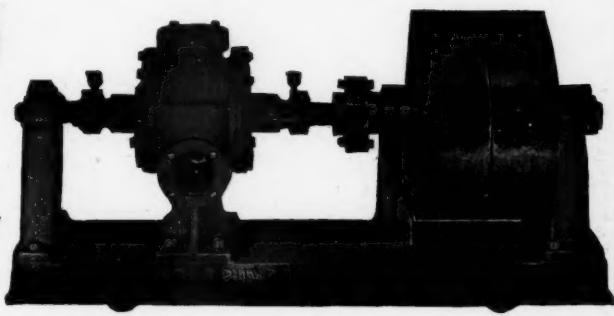
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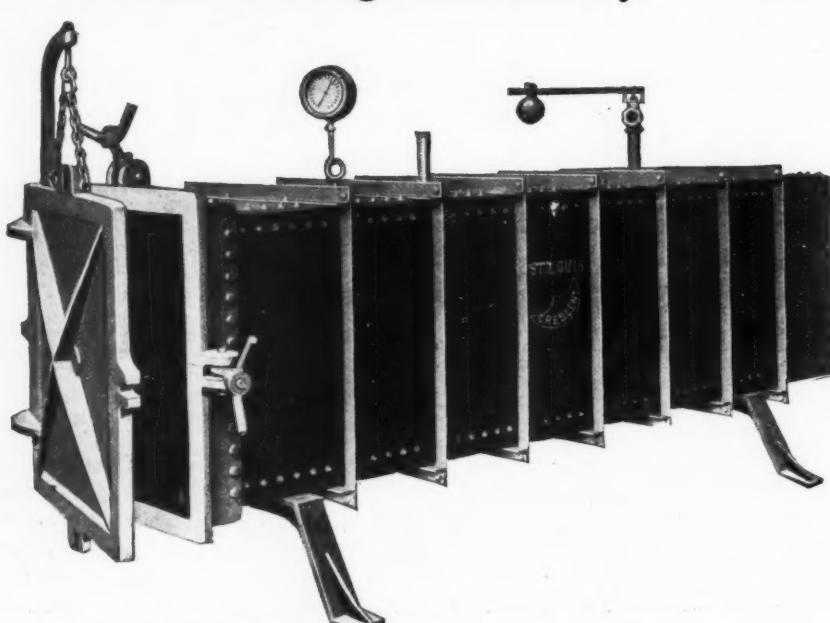
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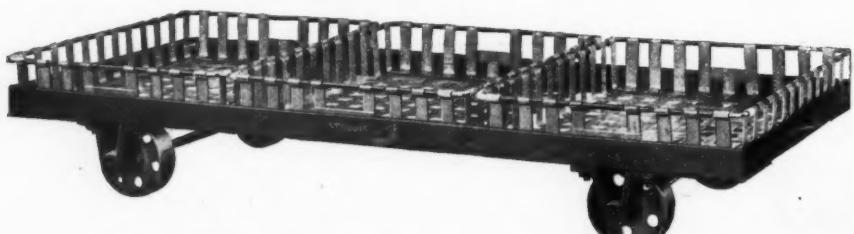
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No. 15

President's Meat Commission Gets to Work

Announcement was made on Tuesday of the appointment of the President's Commission made at the suggestion of Food Administrator Hoover, to suggest a meat policy for the Government. The commission met at once, and began a study of the situation with a view to making recommendations as soon as possible.

Coincident with the appointment of the commission were two events having a bearing upon the subject of its deliberations.

One was the publication of the report of an Advisory Livestock Committee selected last fall by livestock interests to confer with the Government. This committee reported unanimously against Government ownership or Government operation of meat packing plants. It said the situation was too critical to try such experiments, and the packers were too experienced and efficient to disturb their organization at a time like this.

The other incident was the adoption of resolutions and the sending of a committee to Washington by the National Agricultural Society, demanding the study and handling of the meat crisis by "persons who know meat production from the inside," men with a practical working knowledge of the meat industry.

Make-Up of the Meat Commission.

The President's Commission, as appointed, included representatives of the Department of Labor, Federal Trade Commission, Federal Tariff Commission, Department of Agriculture and Food Administration, rather than the heads of those departments. The personnel of the commission which will labor to construct a meat policy for the country is as follows:

For the Department of Labor, John A. Moffett, Commissioner of Conciliation; W. E. Hall, Director U. S. Public Service Reserve; Ethelbert Stewart, Chief Statistician; Royal Meeker, Commissioner of Labor Statistics.

For the Federal Trade Commission, Victor Murdock, member of the commission; Samuel Wesley Tator, temporary examiner.

For the Tariff Commission, Thos. Walker Page, vice-chairman.

For the U. S. Department of Agriculture, George M. Rommel, chief of the division of animal husbandry of the Bureau of Animal Industry; L. D. Hall, specialist in marketing, livestock and meats, Bureau of Markets; former Governor Henry C. Stuart, of Elk Garden, Va., and Marion Sansom, Ft. Worth, Texas. The last two are members of the

joint Agricultural Advisory Committee already referred to as having made a report.

For the U. S. Food Administration, Joseph P. Cotton, chief of Meat Division; C. E. Yancey and J. W. Sullivan. Mr. Yancey is a Texas farmer and livestock man, and Mr. Sullivan is a market expert.

Sentiment Against Government Operation.

The commission met at once and was in session each day this week. Newspaper reports of its proceedings indicated efforts to secure as thorough a regulation of the packinghouse industry as possible without actually taking over operation of the business. One newspaper assumed to reflect the attitude of the commission members as follows:

"Government seizure and operation of the

packing plants was discussed at length, and while the commission did not go further than a general survey, a majority of the members indicated their opposition to seizure except as a war emergency measure. Sweeping control of the plants, however, with supervision of every department of the companies, was favored with only two or three exceptions.

"The aim and purpose of a meat policy at this time, it was declared, is to stimulate and encourage meat production, and at the same time protect the Government and consumers against exorbitant prices. The contention was made that this goal could be attained by rate fixing, the existing price agreements with the producers and putting a watch over the manufacturers.

"Representatives of Food Administrator Hoover insisted that the pacts and agreements which had been made by his administration to stimulate and encourage meat production during the war should be ratified and accepted by the commission at the outset."

Against Government Operation or Ownership

The Advisory Committee of agricultural and livestock producers, consisting of twenty-three members from all parts of the country, selected by those interests to confer with the Government on food questions, submitted its report and recommendations last week. The report was made public at Washington by the Secretary of Agriculture, and covers a wide range of agricultural and livestock subjects.

The livestock committee, representing livestock producers, advises against any action by the Government toward taking over the packinghouses. It says that "neither Government operation nor Government ownership is practical and advisable at this time."

This report is understood to have surprised radical livestock men who were determined to force seizure of the meat packing plants by the Government. Coming at a time when their campaign for Government operation was at its height, they were struck with consternation that leading livestock representatives should turn against them.

Build Up Rather Than Tear Down.

The report indicates that the committee has a clear view of the situation. These livestock men say they "advocate constructive rather than destructive practices in dealing with these great agencies of internal and international commerce." They "recognize and cheerfully concede the fact that the packers may and should occupy a position of distinct economic advantage to the country." Because of their capital, wonderful organization and highly-developed efficiency,

the packers are in a position to find markets and carry on distribution at a minimum average net cost of doing business, all of which inures to the advantage of the livestock producer.

The committee believes that Government supervision and control of the packinghouses—now in force—should be continued and extended. But it is careful to add "in a businesslike manner," which is considerable of a slap at those demagogues who would inaugurate an era of political packinghouse management which might bring speedy ruin.

The report makes the expected concession to the manufactured sentiment of the past decade against the meat trade when it says, "we neither forget nor condone past offenses of the American beef packers," and adds that "any unreasonable margin of profit standing between producer and consumer should be eliminated."

It does not indicate where this "unreasonable margin" may be found, nor refer to the fact that Government regulation already limits all packers to a profit of 2½ cents on every dollar of their business, a margin smaller than that of any other industry taking similar risks with perishable products.

Wants Livestock Prices Stabilized Upward.

The committee recommends the adoption of a standard system of market grading for livestock and meats, and that price quotations for both be based on such standards

It deplores price fluctuations in livestock due to varying volume of market receipts, and says prices should be influenced only by

the demand, and not by the supply. It therefore suggests that when livestock receipts are increased, either temporarily or seasonably, the Government should "cause increased purchases to be made," such increased purchases to be held in storage to equalize the supply. Presumably this means that the Government would order packers to buy livestock in specified quantities, and would fix buying as well as pricing.

The signers of the report, comprising the entire membership of the committee which the livestock and farming interests sent to Washington to confer with Secretary Houston and Food Administrator Hoover, are as follows:

F. J. Hagenbarth, Spencer, Idaho; N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo.; Isaac Lincoln, Aberdeen, S. D.; J. N. Hagan, Bismarck, N. D.; W. G. Gordon, Humboldt, Tenn.; W. L. Brown, Kingman, Kan.; H. W. Jeffers, Plainboro, N. J.; Eugene Funk, Bloomington, Ill.; Milo D. Campbell, Coldwater, Mich.; W. W. Harrah, Pendleton, Ore.; George C. Roeding, Fresno, Cal.; W. R. Dodson, Baton Rouge, La.; C. W. Hunt, Logan, Iowa; John Gratz, Golden, Colo.

E. S. Brigham, St. Albans, Vt.; Wm. F. Pratt, Batavia, N. Y.; C. J. Tyson, Floradale, Pa.; David R. Coker, Hartsville, S. C.; Henry C. Stuart, Elk Garden, Va.; C. S. Barrett, Union City, Ga.; David R. Massie, Chillicothe, Ohio; Oliver Wilson, Peoria, Ill.; D. O. Mahoney, Viroqua, Wis.; Marion Sansom, Fort Worth, Texas.

Report of the Advisory Committee.

The report of the Advisory Committee is lengthy, covering a wide range of agricultural and livestock subjects. It first takes up seeds and grains, reviewing the work done by the Agricultural Department in this direction and approving it. It recommends further conservation of seed supplies, more lenient grading of wheat during the war, and advising against any alteration in the fixed price of 1917 wheat.

It recommends that the Food Administration, if necessary, seize the remainder of the 1917 wheat crop if hoarded by farmers or anybody else. It gives its opinion that a change at this time in the price of 1918 wheat would not affect wheat production.

It recommends a full investigation of the farm machinery situation and prices. It commends the licensing of the fertilizer trade and advises continued publicity regarding the fertilizer situation. It endorses the attitude of the various Government departments toward farm labor, and urges a mobilization of all possible skilled labor for the farm.

Under the head of "Livestock" the report goes into the meat supply question as follows:

Endorses Suspension of Meatless Day.

Cattle are marketed in the following great divisions: First, stockers and feeders; second (a) grass fat pasture cattle, (b) grass finished cattle meeting the requirements for live export; third, short-fed or half-finished cattle; fourth, long-fed or export and highly finished cattle; fifth, thin cattle, commonly known as "canners."

We recommend that the Department of Agriculture should devise a standard system of market grading for livestock, as well as of meats and that price quotations for both livestock and their products be based on such standards.

We feel that cattle marketed at the present time in class four, and known as "exports," owing to the high costs of labor and feed are not an economical product, and their production should not be encouraged.

Whereas, the lack of ocean shipping facilities has resulted in an accumulation of supplies of meats of all kinds which are needed and could be easily absorbed by the present home demand if unrestrained by regulation of consumption, we heartily endorse and commend the action of the Food Administrator in suspending "Meatless Day" for a period of thirty days, and we are of the opinion that suspension should continue until such time as military and civilian needs of our army and the shipping facilities necessary to supply these needs make it advisable as a war measure to conserve home supplies.

We are further of the opinion that producers should be kept in touch with our national program, both as to production and conservation, in order that they may lend patriotic aid and co-operation by responding promptly and efficiently to the large responsibilities and obligations which rest upon them.

Wide, uncertain and unexpected fluctuations in market prices of livestock have been a fruitful source of loss and discouragement to the producer. Costs of production, volume of supplies, and demands of consumption do not appear to be the sole factors entering into the price question. On the contrary, market manipulation can often be held accountable for price fluctuations.

From the mere fact that supplies of livestock may come to market in large volume on certain days or weeks, it does not necessarily follow that there exists fundamental over-production of such supplies throughout the land, nor a necessity for lower prices, based on lack of consumptive demand. Prices for market products theoretically should be based on the total volume of supplies available for market as disclosed by disinterested and accurate Government statistical information. Thereafter the only legitimate influence in prices should be based on the volume of demand.

Suggest Stabilizing Market by Government Buying.

Stability of prices is a necessary adjunct to steady production. We therefore suggest that on occasion when supplies of livestock reach the market in temporarily increased or seasonably increased volume, that, at least during the period of the war, the Food Administration shall cause increased purchases to be made, and that such increased purchases shall be held in storage for the double purpose of covering periods of decreased and insufficient market supplies, and of creating a reservoir of supplies from which to draw in times of emergency.

While we neither forget nor condone past offenses of the American beef packers, but on the contrary insist on discontinuance of all forms of market immorality, we none the less advocate constructive rather than destructive practices in dealing with these great agencies of internal and international commerce.

We recognize and cheerfully concede the fact that the packers may and should occupy a position of distinct economic advantage to the country, in that their capital, extraordinary facilities for manufacture and distribution of meats, meat products and by-products, coupled with long experience and highly developed efficiency, should enable them to find markets and carry on distribution at home and abroad at a minimum average net cost of doing business.

Against Government Operation or Ownership.

In order that the exceptional equipment of these great organizations may yield a maximum service to the country on terms fair alike to themselves, as well as to producers and consumers, we are of the opinion that Government supervision and control should be continued and extended in a business-like manner, and that any unreasonable margin of profit standing between producer and consumer should be located and eliminated.

We are further of the opinion that neither Government operation nor Government ownership is practical and advisable at this time.

In a supplemental report the Livestock Committee says:

Owing to the uncertainties of the meat situation as applied to our export demand.

(Continued on page 32.)

CALLS FARMERS PROFITEERS.

In a bulletin issued this week the Liberty Loan Committee of the Seventh Federal Reserve District at Chicago calls farmers profiteers and loan slackers. This bulletin has been sent all over the district and has created quite a sensation, because of the facts and figures it gives.

The bulletin alleges that farmers under-subscribed their share of the first and second loans, despite the fact that enormous profits have been assured them, and that the taxes fall very lightly on them as compared to business men and workers in the industrial centers.

The bulletin does not hesitate to call the agriculturist a profiteer, stating that he gets 56 per cent. more for his meat, 77 per cent. more for his garden and dairy products and 86 per cent. more for other products. Food-stuffs, says the bulletin, have advanced 146 per cent. since 1914, while metals have advanced only 82 per cent. and other staples outside of food 53 per cent.

Such figures, the bulletin says, take away all point of talk of industrial profiteering. Farmers, it says, escape 90 per cent. of the income tax.

HENRY RESIGNS IN PACKING PROBE.

It was announced in Washington at the end of last week that Francis J. Heney had resigned as special attorney for the Federal Trade Commission in the livestock and meat investigation. Mr. Heney had previously announced a sudden adjournment of announced hearings in this matter at New York and other places, but stated that he would take them up at a later date. The announcement of his resignation, however, was accompanied by the statement that he had a contract with the commission which expired on April 1, and that he had finished his work, anyway. He was said to have returned to California to make plans for his campaign for the governorship of that state, his candidacy for which office he announced in the midst of his packing investigation at Chicago some weeks ago.

Shorten the War

The sooner the irresistible might of this great Republic is organized and put into full action the sooner the war will end. Every dollar invested in Government securities works to shorten the war, to save the lives of American soldiers and sailors.

Buy Liberty Bonds.

Agricultural Society Urges Board of Experts

The crisis in the meat situation which now confronts the country can only be met by expert treatment, "by the administration of persons who know meat production from the inside, and who know it from all angles; men who have been in the business in a big way for years."

This is the declaration of the chairman of the executive committee of the National Agricultural Society, backed up by resolutions of the directors of that organization, adopted at their annual meeting this week. They demand the appointment of a board of real experts—not paper experts—to handle the meat situation, and they have sent a delegation to Washington to urge upon the President the selection of men who really understand and can cope with the situation.

In explaining this action, Chairman G. Howard Davison of the National Agricultural Society, who is also president of the International Livestock Exposition, said that both livestock producers and packers were discouraged. He said that a more intelligent food policy must be adopted, that Mr. Hoover realized it and had been big enough to face the issue, recommending to the President the appointment of a committee to take the matter out of his hands.

Then followed his declaration that this committee must be made up of men with a practical working knowledge of the meat industry. He said that such men as the Secretary of Labor and his associates were not qualified, and would themselves admit that fact. The situation is so bad as to affect the country's well-being, he declared, and its solution must be put in capable and competent hands.

Mr. Davison's statement following the adoption of the resolutions was as follows:

Meat Situation Has Reached a Crisis.

"Frankly, the society is trying to bring home to the country the fact that the meat situation has reached a point of grave crisis, and that there must be a complete change in the methods of handling this phase of the country's food production.

"Do not misunderstand the position of the society. We are fully aware that during the past year every one concerned has put forth heroic efforts to work out a successful solution of the meat question. This has reference to the Food Administration at Washington, the Agricultural Department of the Government, the packing interests and the producers. All of these have endeavored with sincere patriotism to help the country. Success, however, has not attended their efforts.

"It is well to make an outright admission of this at the present time, for unless we face the situation there is trouble ahead for us all, and trouble of the gravest description. Just now there is a glut of meat in the markets of the country. Competent authorities estimate that there is now an abnormal amount of meat held in cold storage at various points.

"The packers are somewhat discouraged, but more important than this is the fact that the producers of meat, that is the cattle raisers and feeders, both large and small, have undergone and are undergoing heavy losses, and are in a state of general discouragement.

"This is a depressing situation, especially from the standpoint of the producer. The packers have had back-sets before, and besides they have the resources to carry them over any ordinary crisis. With the producers it is another story. They have been hit and hit hard—hit in their bank accounts and especially as regards their faith and confidence in those in authority.

"They believe that they have been handled without judgment or foresight, that Washingt-

ton and all others concerned have given them a bad deal, and they are about ready to quit. To-day there is a feast of meat, to-morrow there will be a famine, unless we right-about face and put forward a more intelligent food policy.

"Mr. Hoover knows this, and he has been big enough to face the issue. As a result of his courageous stand the meat situation at his request is about to be taken out of the Food Administration's hands and placed in care of a committee composed of the Secretary of Labor, the Secretary of Agriculture, the chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, the chairman of the United States Tariff Board and Mr. Hoover.

Real Need Is for Practical Experts.

"Now, this procedure amounts to nothing more or less than 'passing the buck,' to use a homely phrase. What the meat situation really needs is the administration of persons who know meat production from the inside, and who know it from all angles; men, in fact, who have been in the business in a big way for some years. We believe a simple statement of this will convince all thoughtful persons of its accuracy..

"Can the Secretary of Labor and his associates qualify in this manner? They cannot, as they themselves will admit. Hence our resolution, which is intended to bring to their assistance a group of men capable of handling the meat industry in the spirit of give-and-take, and who know its many ramifications through long, first hand experience.

"At present the meat situation is bad, so bad that it actually menaces the country's

well-being and efficiency. We must wake up and do some sound thinking.

"As the first step in this direction, a committee from the National Agricultural Society will go to Washington to put the question right up to headquarters and to place before them a list of names of men qualified to co-operate with the authorities in tackling one of the biggest jobs now before the American people."

All Interests Should Co-operate.

The resolution adopted by the board of directors of the National Agricultural Society relating to the meat situation was as follows:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that there should be closer co-operation and co-ordination between the National Food Administration, the United States Department of Agriculture, the meat producers and feeders, and the manufacturers and distributors of meat and meat products, to the end that producers and dealers may be better informed as to the country's needs and policies with reference to this important industry, and that adequate supplies of meats and fats may be maintained.

"As a means of bringing this about we urge the appointment and recognition of a committee representing the National Food Administration, the United States Department of Agriculture, the live stock and meat producing interests and the manufacturers and distributors of meat and meat products.

Packers' Efficiency in War Supply Work

The part played by meat packing concerns in getting ready for the war and carrying it on is little realized by the general public. Were it not for the splendid business organization of the meat packing industry the task of the Government in getting its forces to the front would have been immeasurably greater, if not almost impossible. This is true because of the vital need for meat foods, both in the army and civilian forces, and this applies not only to the supplies themselves, but also to means of preservation, transportation, etc., in all of which the packers' organization has been invaluable.

There is not space here to tell the story, but the following chapter from the Armour 1918 Year Book gives a suggestion as to the situation. What is true of the Armour forces is equally true of those of other packers, in proportion to the size of their organization. The Armour story says:

Operating in times of peace on a basis of highly organized efficiency, in the crisis of war the Armour organization found it easy to rise to an emergency—they were already prepared for it. Buying in scores of different markets, manufacturing in scores of different plants, operating thousands of refrigerator cars traversing the whole country, and with a mobile, highly developed organization, the Armour system has made it possible to move normal supplies in the normal way.

The problem was simply one of easily effected readjustment and rerouting. So that despite the fact that it became necessary to divert one-seventh of the country's meat supply for shipment to our own and our Allies' armies abroad, and for the feeding of famine-stricken war-sufferers, the usual Armour volume was handled without confusion or delay.

Likewise this same unified system has made it possible to meet the new problems created by the needs of provisioning army cantonments. As an instance, it was former-

ly the practice of army purchasing agents to buy supplies at a central point and supervise transportation to destination. Today an order is simply issued to Armour & Company, and the Armour distributing machinery delivers with dispatch wherever supplies are needed.

Armour & Company were among the first to place their plants, equipment and personnel at the disposal of the Government. Accepting this willingness to co-operate, the Government has drawn freely upon the Armour resources, and today hundreds of Armour men are serving as volunteers in many capacities—from highly trained executives down to laborers experienced in handling perishables in refrigerator service.

Similarly production has been crowded to the utmost. Two new packinghouses and an addition to a third, the construction of an enormous oleomargarine plant, four new milk condensaries, enlarged facilities for handling fish, eggs, cheese, poultry, canned fruits, vegetables—all of these aid in the conservation and organization of the national food supply.

The Armour Domestic Science Department is showing hundreds of thousands of housewives how to use foods most efficiently, without waste.

Visitors are excluded from all plants during the war.

A school for telegraphers is training men for army signal service, and recruiting offices are established in the main plants. Among the employees the formation of an Armour Soldiers' and Sailors' Club provides for comfort and cheer to the 1,500 Armour men with the colors, with benefit to the morale of both the soldiers and those at home. Armour & Company, realizing that the nation has staked its all in the world struggle is stopping at nothing in aiding the Government in a successful prosecution of the war.

Do you want a good man? Or perhaps it is a position you are after. In either case, keep an eye on page 48. It will be worth your while.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

ACTUAL PACKINGHOUSE TESTS.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Every packinghouse superintendent keeps a record of tests, which is his most precious possession, and which serves him as a guide and reference in succeeding operations. It is only actual tests that tell the story in packinghouse practice; theory is all right, but practical results are a necessary guide always. The National Provisioner has printed on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade" many tests of this sort, in answering inquiries from subscribers. It has many more of these test results at its command, and will publish them from time to time for the general information of readers, instead of withholding them until some specific inquiry is made.]

MODERN SMOKEHOUSE METHODS.

The following inquiry comes from a subscriber in England:

Editor, The National Provisioner:

We would be obliged if you will tell us how sausage is smoked in large quantities. How are the smoke stoves designed? The method for loading and unloading quickly and without damaging the sausage is the difficulty. Also, what is the method of procuring a cool smoke? Is there any means of making the smoke in a separate generator and distributing to the various stoves?

According to kind—size, rather—some sausages are smoked on sticks and some singly, but all on "trees" traveling on rails, in a regular modern smokehouse or houses, built to accommodate the output.

The first "story" of the smokehouse is devoted to the fire room. There are no stoves; the wood and sawdust is burned, or, rather, smoldered, on the ground floor. Ten or twelve feet above is a heavy wire netting floor, supported, of course, by iron beams—this to allow the smoke to circulate evenly and also to prevent any meats falling down into the fire.

The next story is fitted with rails for the "trees" to travel over, on trucks attached thereto, similar to "hog trucks," and the next story the same. Each story is about 10 feet in height.

The roof is equipped with ventilators, under control, to meet the varying wind and weather conditions, and to regulate the even

distribution of the smoke. This is also partially controlled by the doors of the fire-room, when necessary.

The operator has to get acquainted with the "whims" of a smokehouse under different conditions—draft, fire, weather, temperature, and so on. A "cool" smoke means a low fire, no blaze, a smothered fire, plenty of sawdust. Use hickory wood and hickory sawdust and get well acquainted with your smokehouse.

All kinds of funny "stunts" have been tried on the "cool smoke" idea, but successful "smokers" get the results from the plain smokehouse as above described.

Of course meats should not be dripping water when the smoke is started, nor should the fire ever get hot enough to cause grease streaks. This, of course, is more applicable to meats than sausages.

Sausages smoke in from three to four hours in a temperature of from 140 degs. to 160 degs. Fahr.; a few kinds smoke for 12 hours or over at around 75 degs. Fahr.

Any of our advertisers will gladly send any legitimate inquirer a diagram or plan of a smokehouse of any size, with cuts and description of necessary equipment. We consider our method in the United States of smoking second to none, in every particular, from cost to effect.

MEAT INSPECTION CHANGES.

Recent changes in the Federal meat inspection service are reported as follows: Meat inspection inaugurated: "Orangeburg Packing Company, P. O. Box 312, Orangeburg S. C.; The Cincinnati Abattoir Company, 1010 Oehler street, Cincinnati, Ohio; "Carolina Packing Company, Wilmington, N. C.; The Pure Food Provision Products Company (Inc.), 125 Fulton street, Boston, Mass.; Omaha Cold Storage Company, Eighth and Farnam streets, Omaha, Nebr. Meat in-

spection reinaugurated following suspension: Columbia Conserve Company, Indianapolis, Ind. Meat inspection withdrawn: Johnson Butterine Company, 322-324 Clarke avenue, St. Louis, Mo. Meat inspection temporarily suspended: C. A. Davis, Haverhill, Mass.

*Conducts slaughtering.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.

The United States Government is in urgent need of thousands of typewriter operators and stenographers and typewriters. All who pass examinations for the departments and offices at Washington, D. C., are assured of certification for appointment.

It is the manifest duty of citizens with this special knowledge to use it at this time where it will be of most value to the Government. Women especially are urged to undertake this office work. Those who have not the required training are encouraged to undergo instruction at once.

Examinations for the Departmental Service, for both men and women, are held every Tuesday in 450 of the principal cities of the United States, and applications may be filed with the Commission at Washington, D. C., at any time.

The entrance salary ranges from \$1,000 to \$1,200 a year. Advancement of capable employees to higher salaries is reasonably rapid. Applicants must have reached their 18th birthday on the date of the examination.

For full information in regard to the scope and character of the examination and for application blanks address the U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., or the Secretary of the U. S. Civil Service Board of Examiners at Boston, Mass.; New York, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Atlanta, Ga.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Chicago, Ill.; St. Paul, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; New Orleans, La.; Seattle, Wash.; San Francisco, Cal.; Honolulu, Hawaii, or San Juan, Porto Rico.

Swensons and the Question of Labor

A few days ago we asked the Superintendent of one of the largest plants in America using evaporators what he considered some of the best advertising points of Swenson Evaporators. The first that he mentioned was Accessibility and the second was Simplicity of Operation.

Not at all strange to note both of these "reasons why" deal with conservation of labor—the vital question facing every factory management in America today.

Swensons are not complicated with an intricate lot of working parts. They require very little attention and are almost fool-proof. When it becomes necessary to open them up very little delay is necessary owing to their remarkable accessibility.

SWENSON EVAPORATOR CO.

945 Monadnock Block, Chicago

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NATIONAL PROVISIONER
New York and
Chicago

Official Organ American Meat Packers' Association

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An American
Peace

There can be no peace with honor or safety to ourselves or to posterity, except a just peace, and there can and will be no other peace. Work for peace accomplishes nothing but the hampering of our effort, the delay of the real peace, and a greater toll of death of America's fighting men. Our duty is to war for a just and righteous peace; to work or speak for any other peace is aid and comfort to Germany—*injury and disloyalty to our boys in France*.

THE MEAT COMMISSION

Packinghouse opinion approves Mr. Hoover's request for the appointment of a commission to consider the meat and livestock questions now confronting the country, and the President's appointment of such a commission. Packers believe that the more intimate knowledge the Government has of the meat industry, the better results will accrue from its handling of meat matters.

The meat commission is made up of representatives of everybody except the meat trade itself. It is noted that labor, trade, tariff, agricultural and other representatives have been chosen, but the meat industry itself was left entirely without a voice on the commission. This is regrettable, looking at it from the standpoint of the "square deal." But packers have long since become accustomed to such oversight, and at least they may take this consolation from it, that whatever the finding of the commission may be, it cannot be said that they influenced that finding in any particular!

Makeup of the commission on lines suggested by Mr. Hoover did not meet with universal approval. The National Agricultural Society urged the selection of a committee representing the Food Administration, the Agricultural Department, meat producers and meat packers and distributors. This was the sort of a body that could secure effective co-operation in solving the meat crisis, in its opinion. It stated flatly that labor and other departmental experts were not qualified by knowledge or experience to sit on such a commission, and it sent a committee to Washington to tell the President so.

Packers, however, have offered no objection to the personnel of the investigating body. As has been said, they believe the more real information is given to Government officials and to the public with regard to the meat industry, the less agitation there will be against it.

The National Provisioner has made this contention and preached this doctrine for many years. Events have proved that if ever the industry is to cease being the vehicle upon which cheap politicians ride into fame and office, it will be when the people thoroughly understand the facts about the meat business.

FALSE FOOD CONSERVATION

Much patriotic effort and good human energy are put behind false food conservation measures. People enthusiastically advocate savings in directions where there is probably little waste, and meantime have their attention diverted from the main conservation issues.

An extreme instance of misdirected con-

servation, and rather a humorous one, was a plan last summer for teaching people in a Jewish neighborhood on the East Side of New York to give up lard and pork products!

One of the false conservation measures that has led praiseworthy persons to waste first-rate energy is the utilization of the present cereal situation to further the use of whole wheat instead of white flour. There is much to be said in favor of whole wheat as a health food. To a degree it is a wheat-conserving flour, since in its milling a larger percentage of the grain is utilized than with ordinary wheat flour. Some of the workers on the Food Administration dealing with cereals personally advocate whole wheat.

But the milling and baking industries of the Nation, as well as the habits of the American people, have been built upon the demand for white flour. The Food Administration was not created to change the habits of the American people other than as an emergency measure. The present cereal situation calls for the mixing of 20 per cent. other cereals with wheat flour to make our wheat crop feed the allies and ourselves, and this proportion is to be increased.

Wise administration is obviously to let people have as wide a choice as possible. Those who want corn meal may have it, and those who prefer brown breads may select from whole-wheat flour, graham flour, oatmeal, and other ingredients, while for those who prefer the white loaf there is our American corn starch, with rice, barley, and corn flours.

People with a "bug" are always thinkers and workers. Their intelligence and energies are needed behind true conservation, where they will do the utmost good. Beware of false food conservation. The country needs everybody's effort behind the real thing.

A BADGE OF HONOR

A Liberty Loan button is a badge of honor. Rightfully obtained it marks the wearer as one who has performed a distinct, definite service to the country.

Not all can fight, not all can work directly for the Government; but in buying a Liberty Loan Bond, or War Savings Stamps, every American renders some service to the Nation. It has been put within the reach and power of every citizen to aid the United States financially; it is a poor American who withdraws support from the Government, from our soldiers and sailors fronting death on battlefields and oceans.

Iron crosses to German soldiers, and diamond orders exchanged between Turkish and German sovereigns may be but the honors of atrocity. But a Liberty Loan button, simple as it is, signifies a patriotic duty done and is an insignia of honor.

TRADE GLEANINGS

A sausage factory will be erected in Harlem, Ill., by Frank Rogers.

Shiloh Cotton Oil Mills, Tarboro, N. C., will rebuild plant recently burned at loss of \$50,000.

Louis W. Horton plans the establishment of a peanut products factory at Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

Fire destroyed Stroh's smoke house at Hooper, Neb., along with 1,000 pounds of hams and bacon.

The Chippewa Valley Sheep Co., Wilmington, Del., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$1,400,000.

A fertilizer plant will be erected by A. P. Kleis in Holland, Mich., to replace the old one which is being torn down.

Armour & Company's branch house at Vicksburg, Miss., which was damaged by fire recently, has undergone extensive repairs.

The American Beef & Provision Company, Chester, Pa., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000 by William Himmer.

D. L. Smith and R. H. Fike have incorporated the Spartan Hog Farm, Spartanburg, S. C., with a capital stock of \$25,000.

The Florida Peanut Mill Co., Gainesville, Fla., has been organized with a capital stock of \$75,000 and will build a peanut factory.

A permit has been granted to the American Packing Co., St. Louis, Mo., for the erection of a two-story warehouse, at a cost of \$7,000.

It is reported that the Orleans Cotton Oil Company's plant, New Orleans, La., has been taken over by the Southport Mills, Ltd., and that they are now crushing copra.

The Union Stock Yards Company, Omaha, Nebr., contracted for the grading of six acres of ground on 33d Street. It is reported that the new site will be used for sheep pens.

A canning department is being installed at the Morris Packing Company's plant in South Omaha, Nebr. It is expected to be in operation in about ten days, and will be in charge of William Martin.

The Long Dressed Beef Co., Cleveland,

Ohio, has been incorporated by George H. Stinchcomb, May Stinchcomb, Edwin George Long, Jr., Edith Pearl Moormans and Maud L. Long.

Vincent B. Beste, aged 24 years, one of the proprietors of the pork-packing establishment of the B. Beste Estate, Eighth and Morrow streets, Wilmington, Del., died from pneumonia after a long illness.

Planters' Fertilizer & Oil Co., Georgetown, S. C., has been incorporated by the following: J. B. Steele, W. H. McDonald and R. Y. Cathou of Georgetown and J. F. Bussells of Wilmington, N. C. Capital stock \$250,000.

Mutton Valley Live Stock Co., Inc., Salamanca, N. Y., to conduct cattle and sheep raising and dairying, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000, by F. E. Velzey, 253 Lexington Avenue, Buffalo; A. H. Ashworth, R. W. Morton, of Salamanca, N. Y.

The Palmetto Duroc Farm, Inc., Wiggins, S. C., has been incorporated with the following officers: S. L. Reed, 132 East Bay street, Charleston, S. C., secretary and treasurer; F. W. Risher of Waterboro, S. C., manager. Two hundred and twenty-five acres will be developed as a hog farm.

LIMITS OF PACKERS' PROFITS.

In commenting on limitations of packers' profits in Canada and the United States in a recent issue the printer made the line of classification between small and large packers in the United States as one million dollars, when it should have been one hundred million dollars. United States regulations divide packers into two classes, with an annual business of \$100,000,000 marking the dividing line. In Canada the limit is \$750,000.

USE SUNFLOWER OIL IN DENMARK.

Commercial Attaché E. W. Thompson, of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, writes from Copenhagen that the Aarhus oil mills in that city, which have been crushing oil from copra, see little prospect of getting additional supplies and are now experimenting with sunflowers, with a view to making oil from seed, as is done in Russia. Sunflower oil is said to be very good for making margarine, and the cake left after pressing out the oil is a standard cattle feed.

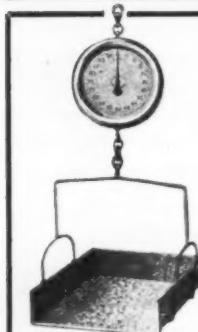
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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Interesting Government Report on Farm Animals—Provision Market Did Not Change Much—Hog Markets Steady—Movement Somewhat Reduced—Consuming Trade Disappointing.

The Government report on the losses of live stock during the year has been issued and was extremely interesting, although it was hardly a factor in the market. It tended to emphasize the relatively small losses from disease and exposure this season, notwithstanding the severe winter—also the prospects for a liberal supply of hogs this coming year.

The losses from swine from disease were placed at 4.21 per cent against 4.26 per cent in 1916, and a ten-year average of 6.75 per cent. Condition of swine on April 1 was given at 96.3 per cent against 95 per cent in 1916, and 93.7 as a ten-year average.

Considerable interest was attached to the statement showing that the number of breeding sows in the United States as of April 1 was 9.5 per cent more than a year ago and 5.7 per cent more than two years ago.

The losses to cattle from diseases were 1.82 per cent against 1.94 per cent in 1917, and 2 per cent the ten-year average; from exposure, 1.33 per cent against 1.46 and 1.43 per cent, respectively. Sheep losses from disease were 1.98 per cent against 2.18 per cent in 1917, and 2.44 per cent the ten-year average—from exposure 1.92 per cent against 3.24 per cent and 3.02 per cent, respectively. Losses to lambs from disease and exposure totaled 4.93 per cent against 6.02 per cent in 1917, and 5.88 per cent, the ten-year average. The losses during the year to horses and mules from disease figured 1.65 per cent against 1.69 in 1917, and the ten-year average of 1.94 per cent; condition of horses and mules was 96.2 per cent against 95.8 and 96.2 per cent, respectively.

The condition of cattle as of April 1 was 95.6 per cent against 94.4 per cent in 1917,

and a ten-year average of 95.2 per cent; sheep condition 96.9 against 93.8 per cent and 95.4 per cent, respectively.

In these figures the losses of live stock during the year are expressed in percentages of the total supply, and the condition of stock as of April 1 in percentages of normal. It will be recalled that the number of swine on farms reported early in the year was 71,374,000 as against 67,503,000 a year ago—the number of sheep 48,900,000 against 47,616,000 a year ago—other cattle 43,546,000 against 41,689,000 in 1917; milch cows, 23,284,000 against 22,894,000. Horses at 21,563,000 against 21,210,000 in 1917, and mules at 4,324,000 against 4,723,000 in 1917.

The movement of hogs recently has shown a further falling off, and hog prices, as a whole, have been steadier; the total movement of hogs, however, is still considerably larger than last year, and the quality continues high. The average weight of the hogs has been close to 240 lbs. as against 238 lbs. a month ago and 215 lbs. last year and two years ago.

Advices relative to the consuming demand for hog products are not of a very optimistic sort. There has not been the increased consumption of meat products expected after the withdrawal of the meatless day orders. It is evident that economy and substitution have a firm hold, and this same element is a factor in the distribution of fats.

Latest reports as to the feedstuff situation indicated that the wheat crop has gotten off to an excellent start, which should sympathetically affect prices of the real feed crops. There is a shortage of seed corn, but farmers are using much care in selection of their planting seed, which may result in a larger yield per acre than has been the case previously. Oats have a huge acreage this year, and an exceptionally fine start.

BEEF.—The market was quiet but steady,

with a fair demand reported. Mess, \$31@32; packet, \$32@33; family, \$34@36; East India, \$55@56.

LARD.—The market is steady, due to the better tone in hog prices and lighter receipts. Quoted: City, 26 1/4@26 1/2c., nom.; Western, \$26.30@26.40; Middle West, \$26.30@26.40; refined Continental, \$28; South American, \$28.40; Brazilian kegs, \$29.40; compounds, 22 1/2@23 1/4c., nom.

PORK.—The local market was again dull but steady. The tone in the west was easy. Quoted: Mess, \$53@53 1/2; clear, \$49@55c., and family, \$55.

SEE PAGE 28 FOR LATER MARKETS.

EXPORTS OF PORK PRODUCTS.

Exports of pork products from the port of New York during the month of February, 1918, are just now reported by the U. S. Customs Service as follows:

HOGS.—Argentina, 14 hd.; Barbados, 2 hd.; British Guiana, 1 hd.; Chile, 4 hd.; Uruguay, 14 hd. Total, 35 hd.

BACON.—Belgian Congo, 1,310 lbs.; Belgium, 6,304,916 lbs.; Brazil, 242 lbs.; British West Africa, 3,128 lbs.; British West Indies, 10,758 lbs.; Canada, 900 lbs.; Chili, 2,160 lbs.; Colombia, 248 lbs.; Cuba, 95,101 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 526 lbs.; England, 24,203,611 lbs.; France, 1,305,272 lbs.; Honduras, 537 lbs.; Italy, 8,740,632 lbs.; Liberia, 50 lbs.; Mexico, 389 lbs.; Newfoundland, 10,758 lbs.; Panama, 3,404 lbs.; San Domingo, 100 lbs.; Scotland, 419,553 lbs.; Venezuela, 164 lbs. Total, 41,093,707 lbs.

HAMS AND SHOULDER, CURED.—Belgian Congo, 7,410 lbs.; British West Africa, 1,520 lbs.; Chili, 3,535 lbs.; Colombia, 438 lbs.; Costa Rica, 330 lbs.; Cuba, 95,043 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 2,936 lbs.; England, 26,714,860 lbs.; France, 247,431 lbs.; French West Indies, 6,330 lbs.; Honduras, 200 lbs.; Liberia, 36 lbs.; Mexico, 857 lbs.; Newfoundland, 26,790 lbs.; Panama, 600 lbs.; Salvador, 370 lbs.; San Domingo, 3,600 lbs.; Scotland, 643,082 lbs.; Trinidad, Island, of, 3,425 lbs. Total, 27,758,792 lbs.

LARD.—Barbados, 1,300 lbs.; Belgian Congo, 29,348 lbs.; Belgium, 14,032,860 lbs.; British West Africa, 567 lbs.; British West

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Write for Bulletin 139, regarding exact temperature control in Ham Cookers. Other Bulletins, describing Regulators for different conditions, will be sent if you will state process for which regulation is needed.

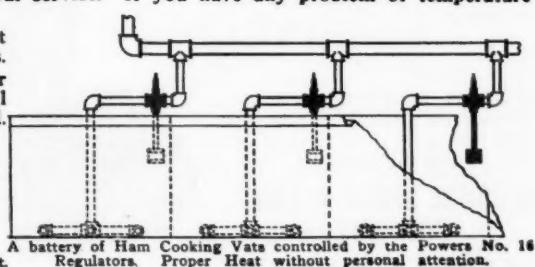
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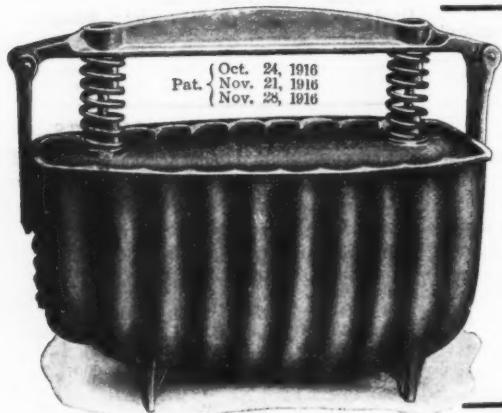
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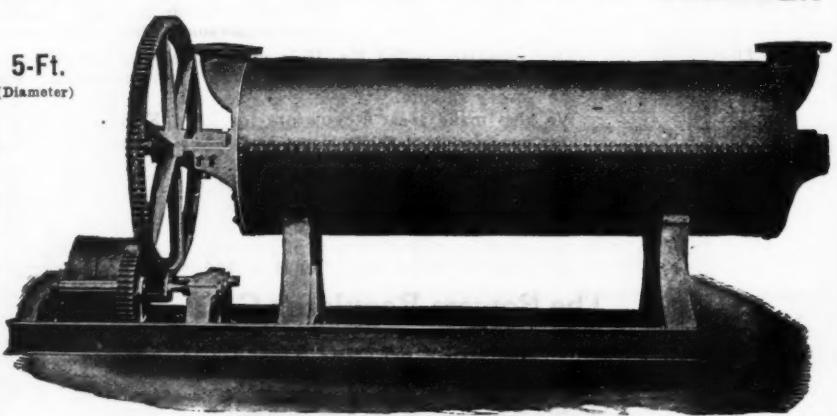
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Indies, 2,500 lbs.; Costa Rica, 2,400 lbs.; Cuba, 134,865 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 1,700 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 25 lbs.; England, 13,242,401 lbs.; France, 213,933 lbs.; French West Indies, 2,500 lbs.; Liberia, 120 lbs.; Mexico, 190,530 lbs.; Newfoundland, 16,000 lbs.; Nicaragua, 720 lbs.; Peru, 74,506 lbs.; San Domingo, 2,450 lbs.; Scotland, 649,986 lbs.; Venezuela, 34 lbs. Total, 28,598,745 lbs.

NEUTRAL LARD—Cuba, 400 lbs.

LARD COMPOUNDS.—Belgian Congo, 15,000 lbs.; British West Indies, 7,850 lbs.; Colombia, 20 lbs.; Costa Rica, 3,400 lbs.; Cuba, 103,640 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 10,587 lbs.; England, 420,000 lbs.; French West Indies, 12,500 lbs.; Jamaica, 8,000 lbs.; Mexico, 171,795 lbs.; Newfoundland, 6,250 lbs.; Nicaragua, 2,000 lbs.; Panama, 61,382 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 79,900 lbs. Total, 907,324 lbs.

LARD OIL—Chile, 420 gals.; Ecuador, 20 gals.; Honduras, 48 gals.; Venezuela, 250 gals. Total, 738 gals.

FRESH PORK—Bermuda, 3,037 lbs.

(Continued on page 35.)

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending April 6, 1918, with comparisons:

To—	PORK, BBLS.		From Nov. 1, '17, to Date.
	Week April 6, 1918.	Week April 7, 1917.	
United Kingdom..	.....	480	193
So. & Cen. Am. ....	.....	.....	2,562
West Indies	332	160	4,240
Br. No. Am. Col.	1,165	.....	2,107
Other countries..	38	.....	586
Total	1,535	640	9,688

MEATS, LBS.		
United Kingdom..	9,432,000	12,651,000
Continent	3,342,000	12,806,000
So. & Cen. Am.	13,000	4,000
West Indies	207,000	6,000
Br. No. Am. Col.	38,000	.....
Other countries..	13,000	.....
Total	13,045,000	26,466,000

LARD, LBS.		
United Kingdom..	3,602,000	13,512,000
Continent .....	.....	3,842,000
So. & Cen. Am.	268,000	2,000
West Indies	146,000	62,000
Br. No. Am. Col.	16,000	.....
Other countries..	30,000	2,000
Total	4,062,000	17,420,000

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.		
From—	Pork, blbs.	Meats, lbs.
New York	1,535	13,045,000
Total week ..	1,535	13,045,000
Previous week .....	.....	22,174,000
Two weeks ago	60	36,263,000
Cor. wh. last yr.	649	26,466,000
		17,420,000

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.		
From Nov. 1, '17,	Same time to April 6, '18,	
	last year.	Decrease.
Pork, lbs.	1,938,000	6,074,000
Ments, lbs.	292,599,000	356,030,000
Lard, lbs.	122,653,000	210,270,000

From Nov. 1, '17, to April 6, '18, last year. Decrease.

Pork, lbs. 1,938,000 6,074,000 4,136,000

Ments, lbs. 292,599,000 356,030,000 63,491,000

Lard, lbs. 122,653,000 210,270,000 87,617,000

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The tallow market has been quiet during the past week without any special volume of trading. Some sales of city special tallow have been reported at 17½c. loose; there has also been trade in South American tallow at about 18c. The offerings of the South American tallow are not heavy, but there is more business doing in these grades than has been thought likely. While it is still maintained that tonnage conditions are against any considerable importations of these grades just now, the business, nevertheless, is of larger amounts than had been expected, and most of the tallow is sold before it reaches this side.

A slight easing in the market for glycerine has attracted attention, but the trade does not look for any important decline in this by-product until political conditions change decidedly. As a result the tallow market still has a backbone. In many quarters the claim is made that until glycerine declines materially, there will be no drop in the general list of oils and greases.

A recent Government report showed that losses of cattle from disease during the past year were 1.82 per cent against 1.94 per cent in 1917, and the ten-year average of 2 per cent. The losses from exposure were 1.33 per cent, 1.46 per cent and 1.43 per cent, respectively. The loss to swine from disease was 4.21 per cent against 4.86 per cent in 1917, and 6.75 per cent as a ten-year average.

The condition of cattle was given by the Government at 95.6 per cent of normal against 94.4 per cent a year ago, and 95.2 per cent, the ten-year average; swine condition was 96.3 per cent of normal against 95 per cent, and 93.7 per cent; sheep condition, 96.9 per cent against 93.8 per cent and 95.4 per cent, respectively. The number of breeding sows in the country is placed at 9.5 per cent more than a year ago.

Prime city tallow in the local market is quoted at 17c. nominal, and city specials at 17½c. loose, nominal, which is the basis of the last sale.

OLEO-STEARINE.—The market is quiet at about 19½c. Demand from compound lard interests is not of important amount.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

OLEO OIL.—The market remained dull during the week, but the undertone was steady. Extras are quoted at 26c., according to quality.

PEANUT OIL.—There was little change in the market the past week. Demand is inactive for both crude and refined, but offerings are rather light and well held. Foreign oil is steady, with Japanese quoted at about the 19c. level. Prices quoted, crude, tanks, at \$1.30@1.37.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—While the consuming demand is fair, it is only for immediate needs. Offerings are light and values are nominally quoted. Prices are quoted, 20 cold test, \$3.15 @3.20; 30, \$3@3.05, and prime, \$2@2.10.

GREASE.—The market is steady, with a fair demand reported from soapmakers. Quoted: Yellow, 15½@16½c., nom.; bone, 16½@16½c., nom.; house, 15½@16½c., nom.; Brown, 15½@16c.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—The spot market continues firm, due to the small stocks. Consuming inquiry, however, is quiet and an easier tone is in evidence at the Coast. Spot is quoted at 19@19½c., nom., for crude in bbls.

CORN OIL.—The market for crude oil was quiet during the week and demand for refined oil is also quiet. Prices, however, remained steady. The market for crude is now quoted at 18½c. in bbls.

COCOANUT OIL.—The market continued inactive the past week, and values were easier with demand lacking. Offerings are liberal. Manila Oil to arrive is quoted at 16½c. in buyers' tanks f.o.b. the Coast. Ceylon, 18@18½c. in bbls.; Cochin, 18½@18½c. in bbls.

PALM OIL.—A fair demand is reported, but offerings are well held, due to the small supplies on hand. Prices are nominal. Prime, red, spot, —, nom.; Lagos, spot, nom.; to arrive, —; palm kernel, 17½@18c., nom., in bbls.; Nigar, nom.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, April 11, 1918.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b., Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 25½; 10@12 lbs. ave., 25½; 12@14 lbs. ave., 25½; 14@16 lbs. ave., 24½; 16@18 lbs. ave., 24½. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 26½; 10@12 lbs. ave., 26½; 12@14 lbs. ave., 25%; 14@16 lbs. ave., 25%; 16@18 lbs. ave., 25½; 18@20 lbs. ave., 25½.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 26½; 16@18 lbs. ave., 26½; 18@20 lbs. ave., 26½; 20@22 lbs. ave., 26½; 22@24 lbs. ave., 26.

Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 26½; 16@18 lbs. ave., 26½; 18@20 lbs. ave., 26½; 20@22 lbs. ave., 26½; 22@24 lbs. ave., 25½.

Picnic Hams—Green, 4@6 lbs. ave., 20; 6@8 lbs. ave., 19; 8@10 lbs. ave., 18½; 10@12 lbs. ave., 18½. Sweet pickled, 4@6 lbs. ave., 20; 6@8 lbs. ave., 19; 8@10 lbs. ave., 18½; 10@12 lbs. ave., 18½.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 36; 8@10 lbs. ave., 34½; 10@12 lbs. ave., 33; 12@14 lbs. ave., 32; 14@16 lbs. ave., 31.

Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 34½; 8@10 lbs. ave., 33½; 10@12 lbs. ave., 32½; 12@14 lbs. ave., 31½; 14@16 lbs. ave., 30½.

PORK CUTS IN NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, April 11, 1918.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 31@32c.; green hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 28½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 27½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 26c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 25½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 25c.; green clear bellies, 8@10 lbs. ave., 33@34c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 33c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 30c.; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 33c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 30c.; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 lbs. ave., 31c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 31@32c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 31c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 30c.; S. P. rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 30c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 29½c.; S. P. hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 28c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 27½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 27c.; city steam lard, 26½c. nom.; city dressed hogs, 25¾c.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs. ave., 30c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 29c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 28c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 27c.; skinned shoulders, 22c.; boneless butts, 25@26c.; Boston butts, 24@25c.; lean trimmings, 20c.; regular trimmings, 17c.; sparers, 16c.; neck ribs, 7c.; kidneys, 12c.; tongues, 16c.; livers, 7c.; snouts, 14c.; pig tongues, 19c.

EXCHANGE IN LIBERTY LOAN.

The first gun for the Third Liberty Loan on the Produce Exchange was fired on Tuesday, when there was an inspiring meeting, presided over by the president of the Exchange, R. A. Claybrook. It will be recalled that the members of the Produce Exchange subscribed more than ten million dollars, exclusive of contributions through banks and other organizations not connected with the Produce Exchange, to the Second Liberty Loan. Their interest shown in this third loan is expected to be fully as commendatory.

At Tuesday's meeting there was about two and a half million dollars subscribed. The feature of the meeting was the singing by Madame Homer, who inspired the large audience with several patriotic songs. There was also an address by Thomas W. Lamont, of J. P. Morgan & Co., in which the need for great economy and hearty co-operation with the Government were emphasized.

Further meetings will be held on the Produce Exchange for the "pushing" of the third loan on other Tuesdays in April.

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COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

More Hope for Revival in Trading in Oil Futures—Uncertainties Might Warrant Hedging Market—Larger Cottonseed Oil Crush Would Also Be a Factor—Prospects Now Good—Little Change in Prevailing Oil Situation.

From quarters usually well informed the hope is expressed that the chances are better for a revival of trading in cottonseed oil futures. Representatives of the New York Produce Exchange have met with Washington authorities recently, and a statement is expected very soon which will be of vital interest to the entire cottonseed oil trade. It is understood that the need for a hedging market in cottonseed oil and cottonseed oil products is more generally realized at this time, and among other influencing factors is the knowledge that a bigger cottonseed oil crush is in prospect which, in connection with the greater competition of various oils with cottonseed oil, makes the problem of indicating a price for a fixed basis more difficult and more complex, and also leaves the need for a hedging market more apparent. It is thought that if any

definite action is taken toward restoring trade in cottonseed oil futures, nothing will be allowed in the way of vicious or undue speculation, and of course everything will be done in full conformity with the wishes of the Food Administration, and of the Government.

The basis of 17.50c. for crude oil at the south still holds, and the season will doubtless wind up at this level. Present trade is quiet, and the scarcity of tank cars prevents a larger business at times. On the other hand, consumers are not anxious to stock up with cottonseed oil, as they do not believe that a higher price will be indicated by the Government for this coming season. It will be interesting to note what disposition will be made of any carry-over of cottonseed oil this season. Of course, the situation would seem unimportant if the carry-over is going to be very small, or if the basis of 17.50c. for crude oil is to continue into next season, but if there is a future market, and the carry-over of cottonseed oil were moderate, and the promise remained for a big cottonseed oil crush this coming season, the entire situation would be altered. Some of the leading independent refining interests figure that there will be nearly six hundred thousand barrels of cottonseed oil available as a carry-over in all positions as of August 1, 1918, as against 570,000 the previous year, which figures are regarded as about normal, inasmuch as very

little new oil is available until September or October.

Much better reports are being received from the cotton belt as to the prospects for the new crop; beneficial rains have fallen over a wide section of Texas. There are still some drought areas in that state, but as a rule the whole cotton chances are viewed optimistically. Very few complaints come from the central and eastern districts. The weather has been good, and planting will be rushed, where it is not already undertaken. The cultivation of the ground is satisfactory and, due to the prosperity of the South, there has been liberal investment in mules and improved farm machinery, which items are doubtless an important offset to the shortage of labor. Under the circumstances, it is not surprising that some of the reliable authorities are figuring on a larger acreage, and in certain quarters the belief prevails that another few weeks of favorable weather will result in a cotton area fully 5 per cent larger than that of last year. With an area of this size, and normal conditions through the season, there could easily be three million bales more cotton than last year, which would be equivalent to more than eight hundred thousand barrels more cottonseed oil. Of course, every one knows that the uncertainties of the entire growing season are ahead of the cotton plant, and that a good start does not mean anything conclusive, yet



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to ignore it would be out of the question, and with the present good start of the cotton crop, the situation is in strong contrast with that of a year ago, when the first Government reports were about the lowest on record.

Closing prices Saturday, April 6, 1918.—None. Prime crude, S.E., \$17.50.

Closing prices Monday, April 8, 1918.—May, \$20.25. Prime crude, S. E., \$17.50.

Closing prices Tuesday, April 9, 1918.—August, \$19.80@20. Total sales, 3,300 bbls. Prime crude, S. E., \$17.50. Sales were: May, 1,800; \$20; July, 1,500; \$20.

Closing prices Wednesday, April 10, 1918.—Prime crude, S. E., \$17.50.

Closing prices Thursday, April 11, 1918.—Sales were: May, 200, \$20. Total sales, 200 bbls. Prime crude, S. E., \$17.50.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

SOUTHERN MARKETS

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., April 11, 1918.—Seven per cent. cottonseed meal in good demand; supply being promptly consumed, principally for fertilizer. Oil mills still running. Hulls easier at \$25 bid to \$25.50 asked for sacked. Linters quiet at 4½@5c.

Columbia.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Columbia, S. C., April 11, 1918.—Crude cottonseed oil, 17.50c. for April or May. No meal for sale. Hulls are in light demand at unchanged prices.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., April 11, 1918.—Crude cottonseed oil in good demand for April at 17½c. per pound; mills generally averse to selling, owing to uncertainty of getting tank cars. Some prime meal being offered at regulation prices at mill points, taking high freight rates to North and East. Hulls dull at \$21 loose, \$26 sacked.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., April 11, 1918.—Numerous sales of cottonseed oil; stocks nearly depleted, many mills having sold the balance of the season's output. Cake and meal more plentiful; demand decreasing. Hulls dull at \$20.50 loose, \$26 sacked.

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported during the week ending April 11, 1918, and for the period since September 1, 1917, were:

	Week ending	Since	Same
	Apr. 11,	Sept. 1,	period,
	1918.	1917.	1916.
	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
From New York....	—	34,123	154,341
From New Orleans...	—	3,078	26,458
From Philadelphia ..	—	—	6,336
From Savannah	—	—	1,648
From Norfolk and Newport News	—	—	528
From Michigan	—	17,933	48,850
From Buffalo	—	25	1,751
From St. Lawrence..	—	486	1,575
From Dakota	—	1,716	4,380
From Vermont	—	156	15
From all other ports.	—	740	16
Total	—	58,266	245,898

Information concerning the following exports of cottonseed oil from New York for

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Main Laboratories,

ATLANTA, GA.

Carolina Branch,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

the month of February has just been released by the Government and the figures are included in the above table:

To—	Bbls.
Barbados	3
British West Indies	31
Costa Rica	5
Cuba	454
Dutch West Indies	2
England	6,271
French West Indies	132
Jamaica	76
Newfoundland	2
Panama	170
San Domingo	43
Switzerland	1,775
Trinidad, Island of	2
Total	8,966

EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Exports of dairy products from the port of New York during the month of February, 1918, are given as follows:

BUTTER.—Barbados, 7,200 lbs.; Belgian, Kongo, 22,672 lbs.; Bermuda, 3,500 lbs.; British Guiana, 29,224 lbs.; British Honduras, 400 lbs.; British South Africa, 500 lbs.; British West Africa, 3,770 lbs.; British West Indies, 3,080 lbs.; Cuba, 1,631 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 7,380 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 6,080 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 3,522 lbs.; England, 567,976 lbs.; French West Indies, 17,632 lbs.; Jamaica, 4,842 lbs.; Liberia, 2,051 lbs.; Mexico, 8,737 lbs.; Nicaragua, 72 lbs.; Panama, 30,198 lbs.; Porto Rico, 19,605 lbs.; San Domingo, 1,441 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 27,020 lbs. Total, 768,533 lbs.

EGGS.—Bermuda, 780 doz.

CHEESE.—Barbados, 674 lbs.; Belgian Kongo, 2,300 lbs.; Brazil, 2,100 lbs.; British Guiana, 1,076 lbs.; British Honduras, 40 lbs.; British India, 109 lbs.; British South Africa, 4,225 lbs.; British West Africa, 2,467 lbs.; British West Indies, 2,273 lbs.; Chili, 1,075 lbs.; Colombia, 908 lbs.; Cuba, 51,434 lbs.; Spanish West Indies, 4,070 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 4,330 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 1,083 lbs.; England, 80,828 lbs.; France, 298,920 lbs.; French West Indies, 2,504 lbs.; Guatemala, 141 lbs.; Jamaica, 8,548 lbs.; Liberia, 65 lbs.; Mexico, 17,454 lbs.; Panama, 22,385 lbs.; Peru, 840 lbs.; Porto Rico, 2,397 lbs.; Salvador, 580 lbs.; San Domingo, 10,640 lbs.; Spain, 1,160 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 7,064 lbs.; Venezuela, 2,295 lbs. Total, 534,004 lbs.

TEXAS CRUSHERS AT GALVESTON.

The Texas Cotton Seed Crushers' Association will meet at Galveston on May 22, 23 and 24. The importance of the meeting is set forth in the following letter:

Dallas, Texas, April 4, 1918.

To the Members of the Texas Cotton Seed Crushers' Association:

Your Executive Committee met in Galveston, Texas, on March 29 and 30, and fixed the place and dates of our next annual meeting for Galveston, Texas, May 22, 23 and 24, 1918. Hotel Galvez will be the headquarters.

Our meeting this year will be an important one as there are many matters concerning our business that must be given serious consideration by our members. Particularly will the matter of rules and regulations of the United States Food Administration be discussed, in order that any proposed changes or amendments in these may be considered, and rejected or adopted for presentation to the Food Administration at Washington, D. C.

Mr. J. Webb Howell, chairman, has called a meeting of the Rules Committee, to be held in Galveston, at the Hotel Galvez May 20 and 21, and it is desired that all members who can arrange to do so attend the Rules Committee meeting and personally bring to the attention of the committee any proposed changes or amendments in our association rules.

If it is impossible for you to attend the Rules Committee meeting, please send your memoranda of proposed changes in the rules to J. Webb Howell, chairman, at Bryan, Texas, prior to May 15 and after that date mail such changes to him in care of the Hotel Galvez at Galveston. I am sure all of you will appreciate the importance of a thorough discussion of our rules this year, and hope you will arrange to be present at both the rules and annual meetings.

It is your duty to attend these meetings, and certainly to your interest to do so. We will give you at a later date further particulars regarding arrangements made for the meetings. Local committees are now being appointed, and as soon as we have this information you will be advised so that you may make your hotel reservations and other arrangements.

Very truly yours,
ROBERT GIBSON, Secretary.

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NO. CAROLINA CRUSHERS' MEETING.

The North Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association will meet this year at an early date. It is the desire to hold the convention in advance of the Inter State meeting at New Orleans, so the date has been set for May 1. The meeting will be held at Raleigh, N. C., at the Yarborough Hotel, and it is expected that there will be a large attendance. The industry is undergoing a period of readjustment, due to competition of other vegetable fats with cottonseed oil, and there will be important matters to discuss at this meeting.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, April 11, 1918.—Latest quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74@76 per cent. caustic soda, 5@5½c. per lb.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 4½c. per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda, 6¾@7c. per lb.; 48 per cent. carbonate of soda, 3¾c. per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 3@3½c. per lb.; tale, 1½@1¾c. per lb.; silex, \$15@20 per ton 2,000 lbs.

Clarified palm oil, 40c. per lb.; Lagos palm oil in casks, 38c. per lb.; yellow olive oil, \$3.50 per gal.; green olive oil, \$3@3.15 per gal.; Cochin cocoanut oil, 20@22c. per lb.; Ceylon cocoanut oil, 18@18½c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, \$1.50@1.60 per gal.; soya bean oil, 19@19½c. per lb.; peanut oil, soapmakers' 5 per cent. acidity, \$1.70@1.75 per gal.

Prime city tallow, special, 17½c. per lb.; dynamite glycerine, 65c. per lb.; saponified glycerine, 51c. per lb.; crude soap lye glycerine, 46c. per lb.; chemically pure glycerine, 67@68c. per lb.; prime packers' grease, 16½@17c. per lb.

COTTONSEED PRODUCTS MEETINGS.

North Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, Raleigh, N. C. May 1. Yarborough Hotel.

Inter-State Cottonseed Crushers' Association, New Orleans, La., May 13, 14 and 15. Hotel Grunewald.

Texas Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, Galveston, Tex., May 22, 23 and 24. Hotel Galvez.

Inter-State Oil Mill Superintendents' Association and Oil Mill Exhibitors' Association, Atlanta, Ga., May 29, 30 and 31. Auditorium.

National Oil Mill Superintendents' Association, Houston, Tex., June 5, 6 and 7.

Gash Elected Vice-President of American Cotton Oil

Joseph G. Gash, general sales manager of the American Cotton Oil Company, has been elected vice-president of the company in charge of sales.

This action was taken last week at a meeting of the board of directors of the company, and will be pleasant news to Mr. Gash's army of friends in the trade. It is probable that there is no more popular man in the cotton oil field than "Joe" Gash, and at the same time no keener business man or abler executive.

This honor comes to Mr. Gash in recognition of his exceptional business abilities, as evidenced during his 20 years of service with the company. He joined the American Cotton Oil Company's forces in 1889 as traveling auditor. He quickly earned promotion, and was made auditor of the company, in which

post he demonstrated his capacity, and in 1898 was made general sales manager.

Since that time he has been widely known, both in this country and abroad, as an authority on cottonseed oil, and as one of the best-informed men in the cotton oil industry, having helped to introduce this American product into practically every foreign country in the world. He is chairman of the New York Appeals Committee and a member of the Rules Committee of the Inter State Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and has also served several terms as one of the Board of Managers of the New York Produce Exchange.

As vice-president of the American Cotton Oil Company, Mr. Gash will be sole director of the sales policy of the entire organization.



JOSEPH G. GASH,

Vice President American Cotton Oil Co., in charge of sales.

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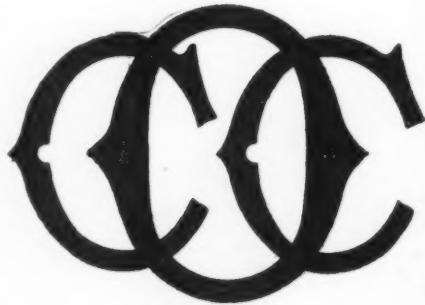
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Plant has been devoted to the
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and service.

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hearty and material support and
we now dedicate our redoubled
efforts to merit a continuation
of their respect and friendship
in the years to come.

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THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, April 12, 1918.—Market steady; prime Western, \$26.20@26.30; Middle West, \$26.20@26.30; city steam, 26½c, nominal; refined Continent, \$28; South American, \$28.40; Brazil, kegs \$29.40; compound, 22½@23½c, all nominal.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, April 12, 1918.—Copra fabrique, 22.50 fr.; copra edible, — fr.; peanut fabrique, 24.75 fr.; peanut edible, — fr.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, April 12, 1918.—(By Cable.)—Beef, extra Indian mess not quoted; pork, prime mess not quoted; shoulders, square, 149s. 6d.; New York 144s.; picnic, 125s. 3d.; hams, long, 163s.; American cut, 158s. 3d.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 170s. 3d.; long clear, 177s. 3d.; short back, 173s. 9d.; bellies, 177s. 6d. Lard, spot prime, 147s. 6d.; American refined, 28-lb. box, 146s. 9d. Lard (Hamburg), nom. Tallow, prime city, not quoted. New York City specials not quoted. Cheese, Canadian finest white new, 130s. 6d. Tallow, Australian (at London), 75s. 3d.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

The market was weaker on the bearish hog news and with the grain markets. Support was light and came mostly from shorts.

Tallow.

Trading was dull and values were firm. Special loose is reported at 17½c. nominal.

Oleo Stearine.

Prices were steady but trade was quiet. Oleo is quoted at 19½c. nominal.

Cottonseed Oil.

There was little feature to the market. Trading was lifeless and the crude market unchanged. No tenders have appeared on April contracts thus far.

Market closed dull. Sales, none. Crude, S. E., \$17.50, sales. Prices nominal.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, April 12.—Hogs, slow and 10c. lower. Bulk of prices, \$17.30@17.70; light, \$17.10@17.75; mixed, \$17.10@17.75; rough, heavy, \$16.30@16.70; Yorkers, \$17.50@17.65; pigs, \$13@16.75; cattle, steady; beeves, \$10.50@16.25; cows and heifers, \$7.10@13.25; stockers and feeders, \$8.50@12.50; calves, \$10@15; sheep, steady; lambs, \$16.50@20.50; Western, \$14@17.85; native, \$13.25@17.35; yearlings, \$15.35@18.75.

Louisville, April 12.—Hogs lower, at \$17.40@17.65.

Kansas City, April 12.—Hogs slow, at \$17.10@17.55.

Indianapolis, April 12.—Hogs lower, at \$17.65@18.05.

Buffalo, April 12.—Hogs weak; on sale, 4,800, at \$18.40@18.75.

Omaha, April 12.—Hogs steady, at \$16.60@17.35.

Cudahy, April 12.—Hogs lower, at \$16.25@17.75.

Detroit, April 12.—Hogs steady, at \$17.60@18.

St. Joseph, April 12.—Hogs slow at \$16.90@17.55.

Sioux City, April 12.—Hogs steady, at \$16.80@17.40.

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to April 12, 1918, show that exports from that country were as follows: To England, 16,370 quarters; to the Continent, 93,733 quarters; to other destinations, 43,373 quarters. The previous week's exports were as follows: To England, 13,130 quarters; to the Continent, 31,276 quarters; to others, 44,017 quarters.

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending April 6, 1918:

CATTLE.

Chicago	51,689
Kansas City	28,359
Omaha	18,832
East St. Louis	6,197
St. Joseph	8,517
Cudahy	602
Sioux City	7,594
South St. Paul	10,114
Fort Worth	9,373
Philadelphia	3,511
Denver	2,794

HOGS.

Chicago	186,048
Kansas City	49,063
Omaha	45,956
East St. Louis	34,560
St. Joseph	26,544
Cudahy	20,932
Sioux City	21,221
Ottumwa	9,013
Cedar Rapids	6,047
South St. Paul	18,869
New York and Jersey City	11,228
Fort Worth	6,294
Philadelphia	9,997

SHEEP.

Chicago	48,140
Kansas City	12,166
Omaha	26,033
East St. Louis	2,431
St. Joseph	11,934
Cudahy	20
Sioux City	1,773
South St. Paul	4,357
New York and Jersey City	16,304
Fort Worth	11,223
Philadelphia	4,829
Denver	10,076

PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, April 6, 1918, are reported as follows:

Chicago.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	10,009	23,500	12,363
Swift & Co.	4,415	20,300	11,495
G. H. Hammond Co.	3,692	9,400	...
Morris & Co.	7,035	10,400	5,798
Wilson & Co.	6,519	11,700	4,607
Anglo-Amer. Provision Co.	590	5,000	...
Libby, McNeill & Libby	1,146	...	...

Western Packing & Provision Co., 9,600 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 2,100 hogs; Roberts & Onke, 4,800 hogs; Boyd, Luthrum & Co., 6,200 hogs; Brennan Packing Co., 4,800 hogs; Miller & Hart, 3,700 hogs; others, 10,500 hogs.

Kansas City.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	5,331	11,346	1,632
Fowler Packing Co.	641	...	508
Wilson & Co.	4,864	8,258	1,505
Swift & Co.	3,558	5,507	3,916
Morris & Co.	5,203	8,049	2,429
Others	723	3,446	14

Wolf Packing Co., 117 cattle; Independent Packing Co., 148 cattle; John Morrell & Co., 55 cattle; Schwartz, Bolen & Co., 4,407 hogs.

Omaha.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	4,927	12,487	2,821
Swift & Co.	8,122	15,281	6,443
Cudahy Packing Co.	7,558	14,583	9,150
Armour & Co.	6,477	19,128	7,333
Swarts & Co.	...	7,308	...
J. W. Murphy	9	21,685	...

Wilson Packing Co., 921 cattle; South Omaha Packing Co., 52 cattle; Lincoln Packing Co., 328 cattle.

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1918.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	3,000	17,393	1,000
Kansas City	200	2,146	
Omaha	1,000	7,714	100
St. Louis	600	12,345	100
St. Joseph	1,000	4,000	
Sioux City	1,000	3,000	
St. Paul	1,000	1,000	425
Oklahoma City	1,000	1,200	
Fort Worth	1,200	800	
Milwaukee		100	
Denver	794	310	1,564
Louisville	250	1,000	50
Detroit		180	
Cudahy		3,000	
Wichita	200	907	
Indianapolis	150	3,000	
Pittsburgh		2,200	500
Cincinnati	600	4,000	100
Buffalo	75	2,000	1,600
Cleveland	200	2,000	600
Portland, Ore.	37	148	...
Toronto, Canada	800	500	
New York	888	1,848	462

MONDAY, APRIL 8, 1918.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	25,000	67,583	14,000
Kansas City	11,000	13,972	6,000
Omaha	7,800	10,372	10,500
St. Louis	4,700	8,017	700
St. Joseph	2,500	9,000	3,500
Sioux City	4,000	5,000	100
St. Paul	2,300	5,000	
Oklahoma City	1,300	1,800	
Fort Worth	4,500	4,500	3,000
Milwaukee	100	5,530	
Louisville	1,933	3,005	54
Detroit		1,450	
Cudahy		2,000	
Wichita	2,200	323	
Indianapolis		6,000	
Pittsburgh	1,000	6,000	2,500
Cincinnati	2,000	1,618	
Buffalo	3,000	12,500	7,000
Cleveland		5,000	
Toronto, Canada	3,100	1,400	50
New York	3,060	6,180	3,430

TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1918.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	14,000	27,377	16,000
Kansas City	7,000	10,553	8,000
Omaha	8,800	16,085	3,300
St. Louis	5,000	18,583	1,000
St. Joseph	3,500	9,000	8,500
Sioux City	1,100	10,000	1,500
St. Paul	2,600	7,000	100
Oklahoma City	1,500	1,000	
Fort Worth	2,500	2,500	500
Milwaukee	700	2,335	1,000
Denver	1,100	3,500	1,500
Louisville	350	1,000	50
Detroit		1,450	
Cudahy		3,000	
Wichita		3,303	
Indianapolis	1,000	5,000	
Pittsburgh	2,000	2,883	500
Cincinnati	600	6,400	2,400
Buffalo	60	1,000	400
Cleveland		800	100
Toronto, Canada	800	300	
New York	720	1,668	1,202

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1918.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	8,000	26,330	9,000
Kansas City	9,000	21,873	3,000
Omaha		17,023	
St. Louis	4,100	15,451	
St. Joseph		6,000	
Sioux City		13,000	
St. Paul		10,000	
Milwaukee		5,825	
Louisville		1,000	
Detroit		2,100	
Cudahy		4,000	
Wichita		1,970	
Indianapolis		6,000	
Cincinnati	500	5,372	
Buffalo	125	3,000	800
Cleveland		2,000	
New York	2,200	5,700	3,860

THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1918.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	14,000	30,000	12,000
Kansas City	4,000	8,000	1,000
Omaha	6,800	16,000	15,000
St. Louis	3,200	9,000	400
St. Joseph		5,000	
Sioux City		10,000	
St. Paul		5,000	
Milwaukee		1,000	
Detroit		2,400	
Cudahy		4,000	
Wichita		2,021	
Indianapolis		7,000	
Cincinnati		4,583	
Buffalo	125	1,300	400
Cleveland		2,000	
New York	815	1,224	1,396

FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1918.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	7,000	32,000	10,000
Kansas City	3,000	8,000	4,000
Omaha	4,400	14,000	3,000
St. Louis	1,500	7,500	800
St. Joseph	900	2,800	1,800
Sioux City	1,400	10,000	500
Fort Worth	1,500	3,500	
South St. Paul	2,200	8,300	50
Oklahoma City	1,200	1,200	
Indianapolis	1,100	8,000	100
Denver	800	200	800

April 13, 1918

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES are firm, especially in lightweight stock. Packers expect that further business will prevail before the end of the week, as inquiries continue to be noted. Prices are expected to be higher for April slaughter. Native steers are steady. Heavy native steers are quoted at 28c. asked for April slaughter. Extreme light native steers are nominal awaiting business. Butt brands firm at 25c. asked for current kill and nominal. Colorados steady at 24c. asked for business in current slaughter. Texas steers steady and unchanged. Heavy Texas steers are quoted at 26c. asked for business in April kill. Light Texas steers are quoted at 24c. and extreme light Texas steers at 17@18c. nominal. Native cows steady. Heavy native cows are quoted at 24@25c. nominal, while light native cows are held at 18c. Native bulls firm and waiting at 18@19c. nominal. Branded cows steady at 18c. nominal for business. Branded bulls unchanged at 15@16c. asked as to points. Small packer hides quiet. Local native stock quoted at 16@17c. last paid for all weights. Lights alone lately sold at 16@17c.; heavies, 21@23c. bid; branded hides quoted at 15@17c.; bulls at 17@18c. nominal. Later—it is rumored a big packer sold some April natives at 27c.

COUNTRY HIDES are steady. Good extremes are said to be wanted on a 19c. basis. Business expected to materialize at this level shortly. Current stuff slow. There is a very good call for good lightweight hides. Bids at 18@19c. are around the local market for grub free hides of good descriptions suitable for the new army leather and 19c. is asked now. Current receipt extremes are available at 15c. and the same price is asked for current receipt heavy cows and buffs. Buyers, however, do not seem to want the over 45 lbs. hides except at bargain prices. Recent sales as low as 13c. were effected in the local market for current receipt buffs and heavy cows. Local stocks of hides are fairly large, especially in the not wanted weights. Supplies outside are also of moderately ample size in spots where holders have been speculating for a turn of the market. Fresh country slaughter is very small owing to high cost of cattle and approaching summer season. The situation in the originating sections is waiting at 12@13@13@14c. delivered basis for all weights of reasonable hides as to descriptions and sections. Bulls and branded hides here continue lifeless. Heavy steers are quoted at 18@20c., with the outside usually asked; extremes last sold at 14@15c. for current goods. Better hides lately made 17@18c. and these rates are

still bid with as high as 19c. usually demanded. Heavy cows and buffs quoted at 13@15c.; outside asked. Branded cows quoted at 12@12@13c. nominal flat basis; bulls, 12@13c. nominal and glue hides at 10@12c. nominal.

CALFSKINS are firm. Reports are around the market of business in local first salted city calfskins at the new rate of 37c. Confirmation is not obtained. Reports are also current that bids at 37c. have been rejected, offerings are decidedly small. Outside city skins quoted at 33@36c. asked as to varieties and sections. Country goods 30c. last paid and 32c. usually asked. Packer skins last sold at 35c. and are now held at 40c. by all killers for April slaughter. Deacons quoted at \$2.10@2.30 and light calf at \$2.30@2.50. Kipskins quoted steady at 20c. asked and lately paid on country run; moderately good inquiry noted for skins. City kipskins quoted at 21@22c. last paid, and market well sold out; more money talked; packers last sold at 22c. basis.

SHEEP PELTS are active. Big packer sold river sheep and lambskins of current slaughter straight runs at \$5@5.10.

New York.

PACKER HIDES.—Packers report more inquiries for native steers and cows. This week 1,600 February and March native bulls sold at 17c. Native steers are nominal at 25c. last paid. Holders talking higher for Aprils. Spreadies quoted at 26@27c. April Colorados recently sold at 22@23c. Butts last sold at 21@22c. for winter take off. Cows are nominal at 16@18c. Small packer hides quiet. Buyers and sellers are still far apart in their ideas. Reports from outside points indicate the market as improving. One large packer sold March steers at 23c. A small packer sold two cars March and April steers at 21c.; 4,000 light cows sold at 17@18c.

COUNTRY HIDES.—There is a good demand for good quality extremes, and buyers are bidding 17@18c. for Middle West short-hair and free-of-grub stock. Sales have been made at these prices here and in Boston. Many Ohio dealers are asking up to 19@19@19c. for choice lots, but the majority of tanners feel that the 19@19c. figure is over high except for exceptional lots of the highest quality. Good lots of Middle West buffs are about on a parity with extremes. Old winter long hair and more or less grubby stocks are not in much demand. Nominal prices are around 14@15c., with buyers' ideas around 14@15c. for extremes. Philadelphia reports the market as dull except in extreme weights. A car of country steers sold at 21c.

for heavies. About 1,000 Ohio fall short-hair heavy weights bulls are offered here at 15@16c. Southerns continue quiet and nominally held at 13@17c. flat for all weights. New York State and New England all weights are quoted at 14@16c. flat for carlots according to quality. Small lots are selling at 13c. flat.

CALFSKINS.—The market continues to show strength, but no new sales are reported since recent trading in New York Cities, 5 to 7s, at \$3.75, and 7 to 9s at \$4.45. Many inquiries are noted for the light weights, and holders are talking higher prices. Last sales of 9 to 12s were made at \$5.40. At outside points the market is steady and unchanged.

DRY HIDES.—The general situation is unchanged and the market continues to show strength. Another sale was made of 5,800 Bogotas at 33c. basis. Sales of Bogotas amounting to 20,000 to 21,000 hides were on the basis of 33c. for mountains. The large operators do not view the market as above 33c. and in consequence trading to any extent is at a standstill for the time. Brokers report increased inquiries from out-of-town buyers, and it is expected that a few small lots of the common varieties will be moved soon. There is no trading in Chinas, Brazils, Javas, etc., and prices are nominal. No changes noted in River Plates.

WET SALTED HIDES.—Cables from the River Plate give sales made to a large U. S. operator amounting to 24,000 hides consisting of Buenos Ayres and Montevideos at 30@31c. There are limited offerings of hides on spot and the market is strong. Mexico city packers are held at 24c. and regular Campos are offered at 21c. Cubans are slow. Havana regulars are nominal at 18@18@18c.

STOCKS OF PROVISIONS.

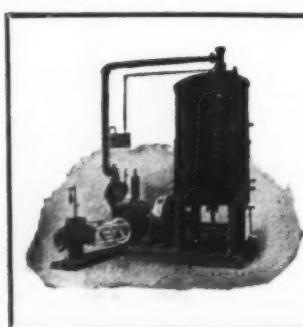
Official reports of stocks of provisions at leading centers at the end of March indicate more pork and lard, but less meats than a month ago. The synopsis of the figures is as follows:

	Pork, Bbls.	Lard, Lbs.	Cut Meats, Lbs.
March 31,	March 31,	March 31,	March 31,
1918.	1918.	1918.	1918.
Chicago	55,073	41,348	46,135
Kansas City	5,773	4,103	4,573
Omaha	5,943	4,265	4,326
St. Joseph	2,863	3,002	3,281
Total	69,652	52,508	58,315
Chicago	31,778,879	29,579,391	44,281,163
Kansas City	6,357,030	5,110,070	3,382,380
Omaha	7,290,702	3,510,045	2,792,672
St. Joseph	5,515,950	6,060,665	2,379,732
Total	50,942,561	35,569,171	52,536,927
Chicago	182,582,039	174,805,063	126,843,541
Kansas City	52,023,500	53,722,800	46,571,500
Omaha	56,692,496	55,174,226	46,889,516
St. Joseph	37,554,201	40,171,457	33,637,242
Total	339,452,236	353,874,140	255,942,699

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, April 11, 1918.—Foreign commercial exchange rates, as far as quoted, are:

London—	
Bankers' 60 days	4.72%
Cable transfer	4.70 1/2
Demand sterling	4.75 1/2
Commercial bills, sight	4.75 1/2
Commercial, 60 days	4.71%
Commercial, 90 days	4.70 1/2
Paris—	
Commercial, 90 days	No quotations.
Commercial, 60 days	5.70 1/4
Commercial, sight	5.72%
Bankers' cables	5.70 1/4
Bankers' checks	5.72
Amsterdam—	
Commercial, sight	46 1/2
Commercial, 60 days	46 1/2
Bankers' sight	47
Copenhagen—	
Bankers' checks	30%
Bankers' cables	31 1/2



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LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The National Livestock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, April 10.

Sixty days ago we predicted a substantial rise in the cattle market by May, or perhaps earlier, and compared to that time prices are \$2 per cwt. higher. Prime long-fed heavy beefs are selling from \$15.50@16; good to choice 1,150 to 1,300-lb. steers, \$15@15.50; medium to good grades weighing 1,100 to 1,250 lbs., \$14.25@15; fair killers \$13.25@14; with lightweight and light fleshed cheap killers all the way from \$11@12.50. Yearlings are selling higher, but not as high as the weightier beefs, and the bulk of the good to choice yearling steers are selling from \$14@15, with medium kinds all the way from \$13@14. Compared to a year ago the market is approximately \$3 per cwt. higher, and from all reports there will not be as many steer cattle in good marketable condition during the next ninety days as there were a year ago, so unless all signs fail, the advancing cattle market has not yet reached its zenith.

Every week puts the market higher, and what looks dear one week proves cheap the next. While everything in the "she" stuff line is selling awfully high and meeting with ready acceptance, yet the poorest sellers comparatively are cutter cows selling from \$7.75@8.50, which, while awfully high, are nevertheless on a cheaper basis than old canners, which are selling all the way from \$6.75@7.60 per cwt. The bull trade is also in very good shape on all classes, fat bulls, bologna grades and stock bulls, and the market shows 25c. further advance with best fat bulls selling up to \$11.50, an occasional fancy bull as high as 12c. and bolognas are selling up to \$9.75, and there is very good call for stock bulls selling all the way from \$9@9.50 if they have quality. The calf trade is about steady on heavy calves, while vealers are off \$1 per cwt., with a very good class selling around 15c., and only assorted fancy vealers are selling to outside butchers as high as \$15.50 per cwt.

The buying contingent are making desperate efforts to "break the line" and prevent hogs from advancing, and every liberal run is the signal for a buyers' onslaught, while on the light runs everybody "goes wild" to fill their orders. Monday's run of 69,000 gave the buyers the advantage, and the market ruled a quarter lower; on Tuesday, with 27,000 fresh receipts, the trade showed signs of life and closed strong and a little higher, while on Wednesday, with a light mid-week run of 26,000, prices showed 15@25c. advance, and the market closed strong with choice light hogs selling from \$17.65@17.85; choice butchers, \$17.55@17.70; choice heavy hogs, \$17.40@17.60; mixed packing grades, \$17.25@17.50; with rough-heavy packing hogs in small lots from \$16@16.50, and healthy pigs from \$16.25@17. Eventually, hogs are going to sell higher, but for the time being it looks reasonable to assume that there will be hogs enough to hold prices within perhaps 25@40c. of their present level.

The week opened in the sheep and lamb trade with prices strong to a little higher, and on Wednesday, with receipts estimated at 10,000, the trade was strong. Most of the lambs now coming with the wool on are from Colorado. Indications certainly point to strong prices the balance of the season, and some choice Colorado lambs sold for shearing account today up to \$21 per cwt., a new record. Quotations: Wooled—Good to choice lambs, \$20.50@21; good to choice year-

lings, \$18@18.50; good to prime wethers, \$17@17.50; fair to best ewes, \$16.75@17.25. Clipped—Good to prime lambs, \$17.50@17.85; good to choice yearlings, \$16@16.50; good to choice wethers, \$13.75@14.25; good to best ewes, \$13.50@14.

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)
National Stock Yards, Ill., April 9.

For the week ending today our cattle receipts total a little better than 19,000, of which 200 were sold on the quarantine side. Plain steers still predominate, and while we are not receiving anything that might be called choice or prime, there are some arriving which are good enough to sell from \$14@15.25, the top figure being paid today on two loads of Missouri fed steers. Some very good cattle are going to scale at \$14@14.50, in fact the bulk of the best kinds are selling within this figure. The inbetween kinds are selling from \$12.75@13.75, and quite a few sales were recorded within this range. The bulk of the decent cattle is selling from \$11.50@12.75, the plain kinds \$10@11.50, and the common cattle around \$9. Best light yearlings are quoted at \$12@12.75, the bulk of the good grade, however, ranges from \$10.50@11.50, while the plainer kinds are going at \$8.50@10. Cows are strong and active. Good heavy beef cows are selling up to \$12, while the fair grades range from \$8.50@10, medium cows, including canners and cutters are quoted at \$7.25@8.50. Southern and southeastern cattle are much in evidence this week. Several strings of Mississippi and Alabama cattle were sold ranging from \$12.50 to \$14. The market generally is extremely active, and is from \$1 to \$1.25 higher than a week ago.

Hog receipts for the week total 70,000. The quality of the offerings is fair to good. The market for the entire period has been active and strong. The top for the week was made on Monday when \$17.90 was paid for a number of loads of light shipping hogs. The market at this writing is a little under the week's high time, but is fully steady if not slightly higher than the close of last week. Today's quotations are: Mixed and butchers, \$17.45@17.80; good heavys, \$17@17.45; rough, \$15.25@15.50; light, \$17.65@17.85; pigs, \$14.50@17.25; bulk, \$17.25@17.70.

Sheep receipts for the week approximate 2,500. With this light and inadequate supply the clearances each day have been prompt. Everything has gone to scale by or before the noon hour. There has been a good strong tone to the trade all week. Yearlings are quoted at 17@17.50, and wethers up to \$16.50. Prime wool lambs range from \$20@20.50, and fancy lambs of the right weight would probably bring more money.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, April 9.

Receipts today, 7,000 cattle, 10,000 hogs and 8,500 sheep, a decrease of 1,800 cattle and a gain of 8,600 hogs and 7,000 sheep, compared with last Tuesday. Western supplies totaled greater than a week or a year ago, excepting in sheep. The beef steer trade was excited and higher with Colorado pulpers up to \$15.60, world's record. Natives up to \$15.50. Hogs made a further recovery of 10@25c. and sheep ruled strong to 10c. higher with receipts considerably above the early estimate. Fed lambs sold up to \$20.75, a new record top.

Keen competition for beef steers culminated in a further advance of 20@40c. and an

unusually early clearance, as buyers were hot after supplies as soon as the whistle blew. Colorado pulpers sold at \$13.50@15.60, highest range ever known. One lot at \$14.75 were mates of the \$14.40 sale Monday. Panhandle steers, \$15.25; natives up to \$15.50. Butcher classes, 10@25c. higher, with mixed yearlings \$13.50@14.75. All lightweight steers carrying flesh and bulls unevenly higher and selling to killers. Colorado bulls, \$10.25; veals higher, top, \$14.50.

Supplies of hogs were conservative in the West and 2,500 greater locally than on last Tuesday. A firmer tone prevailed all around. Shippers began operating at 10@15c. higher. Packers showed greater interest, and the close was generally 15@25c. higher. Tops sold at \$17.40 and bulk \$16.90@17.30 against \$17.35 top and \$16.60@17.15 bulk last Tuesday. Pigs active and higher, \$13.50@16.50. Heavy hogs showed most strength in late market.

Offerings of sheep were in excess of 8,500. The early estimate was 3,000, indicating that the record prices prevailing at this point are attracting attention throughout the West. Fat sheep, feeding and breeding stock continue scarce and firmer. Colorado fed lambs ruled strong to 10c. higher with \$20.75 top, another record high price. Ewe lambs \$21; wethers, \$16.25; goats scarce and in strong request at prevailing high prices.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Omaha, Neb., April 9.

Liberal cattle receipts have been the rule of late, and there were 37,000 here last week, the quality showing considerable improvement although quite a liberal percentage of the offerings have been on the short fed order. Demand for beef steers has been very keen right along, and prices advanced fully \$1 last week on an average. Choice beefs sold up to \$15.50 today, the high price of the season, and bulk of the fair to good 1,000 to 1,250-lb. steers sell at a range of \$13.50@14.50. Cows and heifers have shown fully as much improvement as the beef steers, and the choice heifers are selling as high as \$11@12.50. Canners and cutters are going at \$7.50@9, and bulk of the butcher and beef stock sells at a spread of \$9.50@11. Veal calves are in active demand and fully steady at \$9@13, and bulls, stags, etc., are quite a bit stronger than last week at \$8.50@11.50.

In hogs the run still keeps up—90,000 head last week—and weights are running anywhere from 20 to 30 lbs. heavier than at this time last year. Demand from both packers and shippers is broad, and trading tolerably active, although prices continue to show sharp fluctuations from day to day. In the main, however, the recent level of values has been fairly well sustained, and hogs are not selling a great deal different from a week ago. Today there were approximately 17,000 hogs here, and the market anywhere from 10@25c. higher. Tops brought \$17.15, as against \$17.10 last week, and bulk of the trading was at \$16.55@18.95, as against \$16.65@16.90 a week ago.

Receipts of sheep and lambs continue very moderate, and under the influence of a steadily broadening demand prices advanced fully \$1 last week and have shown a further 25@40c. advance this week. Good to choice wooled lambs are selling at \$19.75@20.75; shorn lambs at \$16.25@17.25; wool yearlings, \$16@18; wethers, \$14.50@16, and ewes, \$14@16.

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY REPORTS TO APRIL 8, 1918.

	Cattle, Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
New York	2,414	5,081	9,282 12,774
Jersey City	3,276	7,969	5,393 10,876
Central Union	3,683	673	1,629
Totals	9,373	14,323	16,304 23,650
Totals last week	11,436	13,610	21,124 23,680

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Chicago, Ill.—The Albany Ice Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 to manufacture ice, ice cream and ices.

Spartanburg, S. C.—C. C. Walker, A. M. Walker and J. C. Otts have incorporated the Velvet Ice Cream Co. Capital stock, \$5,000.

El Reno, Okla.—Rex Walters, E. L. Walters and L. B. Myers have incorporated the El Reno Ice Cream Co., with a capital stock of \$125,000.

Charleston, W. Va.—S. A. Moore, A. J. Peck, H. D. Rummel and others have incorporated the Charleston Ice & Storage Co. Capital stock, \$100,000.

Iliion, N. Y.—The Mohawk Valley Milk Co., to deal in farm and dairy products, has been incorporated by J. Edick, C. Klipple and I. Klipple, with a capital stock of \$25,000.

Bay Shore, N. Y.—The Bay Fish Packing Co., Inc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 by G. Eschler, 232 East 82nd street, New York, N. Y., G. M. Bernhard, W. S. Johnson, Main street, Bay Shore N. Y.

Lubec, Maine.—The R. J. Peacock Canning Co., to catch, preserve, pack, can and deal in fish and other goods, wares, and do all things incident, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE REPORTS.

(Continued from page 16.)

and the very large sudden demands that are made by our Allies upon this country, from time to time, for supplies of beef, pork and other products, we recommend that the Food Administration through appropriate agencies shall provide and maintain large stocks of such supplies, as experience may show are necessary, to the end that this country may be in a position to respond promptly and fully to these unusual and necessary war demands.

Asks Boosting of Butter and Dairy Products.

The report covers dairy products also, advising special efforts to promote use of milk and milk products. On the subject of vegetable fat competition the report says:

While we recognize that there is a general shortage of fats, which may make it necessary to conserve supplies of this essential character it is evident that there is a possibility of expanding much more readily the production of vegetable than such animal fats as dairy products. With the overseas transportation in such a condition as to curtail seriously export trade, and the likelihood that this summer season is going to see a marked surplus in dairy products, we believe that it should be the policy of the Food Administration to recommend the wise but more liberal use of butter, cheese, condensed milk, and ice cream, with the ultimate view in mind that the supply of dairy products be maintained and the industry not

unduly suffer from over-production and consequent demoralization this summer.

By so doing the industry will be in position to meet the inevitable demand from the Allies when shipping facilities become improved in the fall. When we recognize how greatly reduced the milk resources of Britain and France are, where such large percentages of dairy animals have had to be sacrificed, it is imperative that we protect the last remaining milk reserve of the belligerent nations.

Other Features of the Report.

The report commends conservation work in relation to perishables such as potatoes, fruits, etc., the improvement of refrigerator car service and other phases of this work.

In relation to poultry the committee deplores the poultry regulation No. 14, prohibiting the sale of hens, and urges that it



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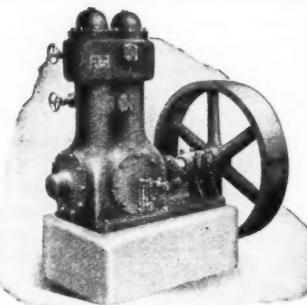
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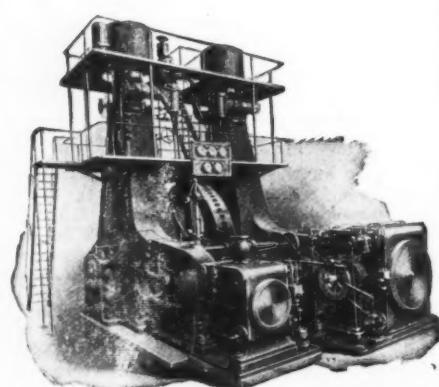


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WAYNESBORO, PA. U.S.A.
ICE MACHINERY SUPERIOR SINCE 1882

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York Manufacturing Co.

(Ice Making and Refrigerating
Machinery Exclusively)

YORK, PA.

PURITY IS ESSENTIAL IN AMMONIA

For Refrigerating and Ice Making. Because nothing will reduce the profits of your plant so surely as Ammonia laden with organic impurities.

BOWER BRAND ANHYDROUS AMMONIA

is made from pure Aqua Ammonia of our own production, thoroughly refined and purified. Send for Free Book and Calendar.

Henry Bower Chemical Manufacturing Co., 29th Street and Gray's Ferry Road, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Specify Bower Brand Anhydrous Ammonia which can be obtained from the following:

ATLANTA—M. & M. Warehouse Co.
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BOSTON—G. W. Goerner, 40 Central St.
BUFFALO—Keystone Warehouse Co.
JACKSONVILLE—St. Elmo W. Acosta.
NEWARK—American Oil & Supply Co.

NEW YORK—Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., 100 William St.
NORFOLK—Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co., Agency, Cor. Front and First Sts.
PHILADELPHIA—Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co.
PROVIDENCE—Rhode Island Warehouse Co.

PITTSBURGH—Penn. Transfer Company, Duquesne Freight Station.
RICHMOND—Bowman Transfer & Stge. Co.
ROCHESTER—Rochester Carting Co.
SAVANNAH—Benton Transfer Co.
TOLEDO—Moreton Truck & Storage Co.
WASHINGTON—Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

be rescinded. It also recommends action to decrease the use of sugar for non-essential industries, such as candy, soft drinks, etc., and the giving of priority to household consumption, preserving trades and ice cream trades.

On the subject of publicity the committee says that the farmers as well as all the people of the country must be informed of the facts in the food situation in order to enlist their heartiest co-operation, and asks a better plan for publicity work in this connection.

The committee asks that steps be taken to give the farmers the same rights to collective bargaining as other industries have, and that they be not discriminated against in the enforcement of anti-trust laws.

The President's proclamation limiting profits in the essential food trades is approved, but the committee declares that these regulations should in fairness be extended to all other trade industries in the country.

SWIFT STOCK ISSUE AND DIVIDENDS.

The board of directors of Swift & Company on Thursday decided to declare a stock dividend of \$25,000,000, and announced the offering at par of \$25,000,000 more of stock to shareholders, thus increasing the capital stock from \$100,000,000 to \$150,000,000. The dividend, it was said, was not from earnings, but was to cover increased property values and procure money for carrying on business under high costs. The plan will be submitted for approval at the annual meeting on May 13.

A statement issued by President Louis F.

Swift said the plan had been approved by the capital issues committee of the Federal Reserve Board, and added:

"Increased business requires increased capital. The extremely high prices of livestock, for which we pay cash, and the continuous increase in cost of operation, have made large demands on us. The \$25,000,000 cash proceeds of this issue will greatly strengthen the financial position of the company and will enable it to discharge its functions with a full degree of efficiency.

"In order not to interfere with government financing, we have thought it opportune to issue free of cost a dividend of \$25,000,000 in stock, which will facilitate the purchase of the new stock at par by our shareholders.

"The dividend is not being paid out of earnings, but is issued against surplus resulting from an adjustment of values of the fixed assets of the company to values current on January 1, 1914, based on an appraisal. Such stock is not taxable until sold."

FEBRUARY OLEOMARGARINE OUTPUT.

Official government reports of the output of oleomargarine for the month of February, as shown by revenue stamp sales, indicate that the production for that month was 344,172 pounds colored and 39,050,296 pounds uncolored, or a total of 39,394,468 pounds. This was over 8,000,000 pounds more than for the preceding month, and 18,000,000 pounds greater than for the same month last year, or nearly double the production for that month. It was the greatest month's output on record. The past year and a half has seen the greatest production in the history of the industry. Official government figures, based on stamp sales, showing oleomargarine production in the United States for the past year, are:

	Pounds.
February	21,122,727
March	21,659,014
April	25,145,605
May	23,119,246
June	17,892,594
July	16,797,129
August	20,932,344
September	28,852,903
October	38,467,191
November	30,567,861
December	34,217,756
January, 1918	31,370,525
February	39,394,468

MARCH OLEO OUTPUT AT CHICAGO.

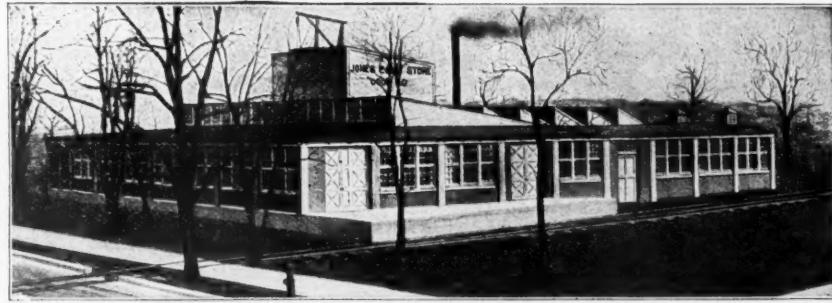
The oleomargarine output for the Chicago district for the month of March, 1918, was 16,937,501 lbs. uncolored and 190,787 lbs. colored, a total of 17,128,288 lbs. This was 3,000,000 pounds less than the preceding month. Compared to a year ago, it was nearly 4,000,000 pounds more. Renovated butter production in the Chicago district in March totaled 726,302 lbs.

Oleomargarine production in the Chicago district by months for the past year is as follows:

	Pounds.
March, 1917	13,704,034
April	13,924,059
May	14,760,376
June	10,648,162
July	9,520,793
August	11,644,228
September	15,617,374
October	19,076,596
November	16,917,082
December	17,156,959
January, 1918	18,355,165
February	20,315,955
March	17,128,288

Existing Conditions Demand Efficient and Economical Operation For Profit

"JAMISON" DOORS promote Efficiency and Economy to the extent larger facilities and new plants are necessary. OVER 50% of our business is REPEAT ORDERS.



REPEAT ORDERS, based on actual performance, proclaim most convincingly the merit of "JAMISON" DOORS. Our output exceeds that of all other makers COMBINED.

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JAMISON COLD STORAGE DOOR CO., INC., Formerly Jones Cold Store Door Co. P. O. Box 39, Hagerstown, Md., U. S. A.

*The Seal of
Dependable Performance*



Trade Mark Reg.
United States Patent Office

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Let Paul Rothman, Commission Merchant, tell you his Acme Truck Story:

NEWARK

PAUL ROTHMAN

Commission Merchant

ACME MOTOR TRUCK CO., Cadillac, Mich.
Gentlemen:—

My 2-ton Acme truck has met with every qualification that has been recommended. It has taken the place of two teams and its value in my particular line is inestimable. I have spent very little for repairs, although I run it two to three trips a day to New York.

I am anxiously awaiting to see one of the new 3½-ton trucks before placing my order for another truck, as my business, with the aid of the motor truck, has so advanced I will have use for two trucks.

NEW JERSEY.

April 3, 1917.

PAUL ROTHMAN.

**HELP WIN
THE WAR**
Relieve the Railroads
Reduce your
delivery costs
and end delay
with the ACME
in your service

—and here is the 3½-ton Acme he bought

Below is illustrated the 3½-Ton Acme Paul Rothman bought after a long period of use of the Acme 2-Ton.

The reason for his truck decision is Acme proved units; namely, the use of the units that represent truck engineering perfection. The first place in truck consideration goes to the Acme by right of these proved units.

Send for our new book, "Pointers to Profits."

Models 1 to 4 Tons

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154 Mitchell Street Cadillac, Mich.

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Continental Motor
Timken Worm-Drive
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Pierce Governor
Stewart Vacuum Feed
Rayfield Carburetor
Cotta Transmission
Ross Steering Gear
Pressed Steel Frame
Hayes Artillery Type Wheels
Blood Bros. Universal Joints
Eisemann High Tension Magneto
Long Truck Type Radiator
Detroit Springs



FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

SEVERE TEST OF FEDERAL TRUCK.

The application of the motor truck to the long-distance hauling of freight that could not wait for the railroad traffic congestion to be straightened out was successfully demonstrated by the Federal Motor Truck Company of Detroit in February.

A train of five motor trucks, two of which were loaded with heavy parts, left the factory in Detroit on February 2. A sixth truck was picked up at Toledo, and the four empty trucks proceeded to Akron, where they were loaded with tires. The whole train went through to Washington, D. C., without any mechanical trouble whatsoever, and only a few hours' delay on account of the very bad road conditions.

The weather was severely cold, and the

the East done under Mr. Munnecke's supervision, and any of the trade that are figuring on building or improvement work would do well to consult this company and secure the benefit of the long and varied experience of these experts in packinghouse and branch house construction work in all its branches.

BRECHT REFRIGERATING EQUIPMENT.

The following installations of refrigerating equipment are reported this week by the Brecht Company of St. Louis and New York:

Bombay, India—Bothari, Sutaria & Co. are being supplied with a two-ton refrigerating outfit.

Guthrie, Okla.—Geo. M. Frazer has had his market equipped with a three-ton refrigerating plant.

Weatherford, Okla.—J. J. Fritz, meat



FEDERAL MOTOR TRUCK TRAIN ON LONG ROAD TEST.

road completely covered with snow, and in some places where the road commissioners had failed to do their work properly there were deep drifts that tied up all traffic for a time. The trucks made the trip in two weeks, a much shorter time than they, together with their loads, could have been delivered by the railroads under the handicap of the traffic congestion.

This trip made by the Federal trucks is taken by transportation experts to be only another proof that motor trucks soon will be very generally used for moving the freight that the railroads are not able to take care of because of the tremendous volume to be moved and the inadequate rail lines and railroad equipment.

PACKING CONSTRUCTION EXPERTS.

Walter L. Munnecke, who for about ten years was located in New York City in charge of all branch house construction work east of Buffalo and south of the Ohio river for a large packing company and for the past five years has been located in Chicago with a leading packer in a similar position, now has become associated with George F. Pine, who was also formerly with these big packers. They have formed a company in Detroit, Mich., under the name of Pine & Munnecke Company, where they specialize in general cold storage construction work, packinghouse and branch house construction work. The National Provisioner has contained several articles pertaining to work in

dealer, has installed a two-ton refrigerating plant in his market.

Maywood, Mo.—The department store of Leach & Guinan have fitted their abattoir department with a ten-ton refrigerating equipment.

Arenzville, Ill.—John Zulauf of this city has equipped his market for mechanical refrigeration.

Ada, Okla.—The market of H. D. Adams, of this city, has been fitted for mechanical refrigeration.

Tulsa, Okla.—The Osage Hominy Oil Company have installed a small ice-making unit in their plant at Hominy, Okla.

St. Louis, Mo.—The Mt. St. Rose Hospital of this city has been equipped with a three-ton refrigerating plant.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

(Continued from page 22.)

PICKLED PORK.—Barbados, 16,600 lbs.; Bermuda, 7,600 lbs.; British West Indies, 10,850 lbs.; Cuba, 42,000 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 2,200 lbs.; England, 71,531 lbs.; French West Indies, 1,400 lbs.; Jamaica, 4,000 lbs.; Liberia, 100 lbs.; Newfoundland, 233,000 lbs.; Panama, 400 lbs.; Porto Rico, 1,000 lbs.; San Domingo, 1,063 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 25,500 lbs. Total, 426,246 lbs.

CANNED PORK.—England, 34,486 lbs.

CANNED SAUSAGE.—Argentina, 1,425 lbs.; Brazil, 772 lbs.; British West Africa, 480 lbs.; British West Indies, 120 lbs.; Colombia, 124 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 24 lbs.; England, 15,440 lbs.; French West Indies, 300 lbs.; Mexico, 52 lbs.; Nicaragua, 150 lbs.; Porto Rico, 900 lbs.; San Domingo, 500 lbs. Total, 20,287 lbs.

OTHER SAUSAGE.—Belgian Congo, 463 lbs.; British West Africa, 280 lbs.; British West Indies, 50 lbs.; Chili, 60 lbs.; Colombia, 130 lbs.; Cuba, 18,371 lbs.; Danish West

Indies, 158 lbs.; England, 2,685 lbs.; French West Indies, 250 lbs.; Guatemala, 50 lbs.; Mexico, 69 lbs.; Newfoundland, 860 lbs.; Porto Rico, 250 lbs.; Venezuela, 130 lbs. Total, 24,111 lbs.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from the port of New York during the month of February, 1918, are just now reported by the U. S. Customs Service as follows:

CATTLE.—Bermuda, 120 hd.

PICKLED BEEF.—Belgium, 1,761,900 lbs.; Bermuda, 6,900 lbs.; British East Africa, 20,000 lbs.; British Honduras, 2,500 lbs.; British West Indies, 11,400 lbs.; Chili, 120 lbs.; Colombia, 48 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 624 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 20,000 lbs.; England, 178,908 lbs.; Faroe Islands, 6,015 lbs.; French West Indies, 2,500 lbs.; Italy, 6,200 lbs.; Jamaica, 200 lbs.; Newfoundland, 38,400 lbs.; San Domingo, 400 lbs.; Scotland, 15,200 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 26,500 lbs. Total, 2,141,815 lbs.

FRESH BEEF.—Bermuda, 87,769 lbs.; British West Indies, 735 lbs.; England, 9,596,335 lbs.; Italy, 192,065 lbs.; Panama, 32,850 lbs. Total, 9,909,814 lbs.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Bermuda, 3,480 lbs.; British West Indies, 7,490 lbs.; Cuba, 5,185 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 2,820 lbs.; England, 45,276 lbs.; France, 36,000 lbs.; French West Indies, 8,080 lbs.; Jamaica, 13,100 lbs.; Panama, 15,476 lbs.; San Domingo, 4,400 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 2,500 lbs. Total, 143,807 lbs.

OLEO OIL.—Cuba, 3,950 lbs.; England, 2,020,959 lbs.; Newfoundland, 237,753 lbs.; Peru, 5,000 lbs.; Scotland, 36,776 lbs.; Switzerland, 72,000 lbs. Total, 2,376,438 lbs.

OTHER ANIMAL OILS.—Chili, 381 gals.; Cuba, 270 gals.; Ecuador, 15 gals.; Italy, 2,500 gals.; Peru, 100 gals. Total, 3,266 gals.

TALLOW.—Barbados, 1,750 lbs.; British Guiana, 15,200 lbs.; British West Africa, 100 lbs.; British West Indies, 1,796 lbs.; Colombia, 5,943 lbs.; Costa Rica, 376 lbs.; Cuba, 1,220 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 400 lbs.; French West Indies, 1,220 lbs.; Peru, 2,100 lbs.; Porto Rico, 300 lbs.; Salvador, 1,525 lbs.; San Domingo, 2,800 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 702 lbs. Total, 34,422 lbs.

STEARINE FROM ANIMAL FATS.—British India, 78,400 lbs.; Chili, 2,240 lbs.; Colombia, 43,329 lbs.; Cuba, 42,240 lbs.; Ecuador, 573 lbs.; Mexico, 24,574 lbs.; Peru, 150,396 lbs.; Porto Rico, 1,066 lbs.; San Domingo, 5,900 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 39,050 lbs.; Venezuela, 150,396 lbs. Total, 509,578 lbs.

CANNED BEEF (Value).—Barbados, \$13; Belgian Congo, \$1,455; Bermuda, \$953; Brazil, \$121; British India, \$153; British West Africa, \$210; British West Indies, \$410; Canary Islands, \$38; Chili, \$1,121; Colombia, \$157; Costa Rica, \$28; Cuba, \$1,142; Danish West Indies, \$249; Dutch Guiana, \$144; Dutch West Indies, \$46; England, \$509,919; France, \$1,097,330; Italy, \$299,952; Jamaica, \$18; Liberia, \$16; Mexico, \$141; Nicaragua, \$228; Panama, \$6; Peru, \$257; Porto Rico, \$54; Salvador, \$12; San Domingo, \$95; Spain, \$16; Trinidad, Island of, \$90; Venezuela, \$106. Total, \$1,914,480.

OTHER MEAT PRODUCTS (Value).—Barbados, \$5,004; Bermuda, \$103; Brazil, \$85; British Guiana, \$30; British India, \$47; British West Africa, \$677; British West Indies, \$3,574; China, \$410; Canada, \$3,075; Colombia, \$39; Cuba, \$15,526; Danish West Indies, \$18; Dutch West Indies, \$524; England, \$278,106; France, \$16,000; French West Indies, \$1,893; Hongkong, \$186; Italy, \$18,600; Jamaica, \$420; Liberia, \$65; Mexico, \$112; Newfoundland, \$906; Panama, \$743; Porto Rico, \$495; San Domingo, \$265; Scotland, \$56,076; Trinidad, Island of, \$18,528. Total, \$421,507.

Chicago Section

Bill says "Might is right!" All right, let it be so; we don't care.

Average weight of hogs coming in is over 240 lbs. Some pork and lard!

Swift & Company's stock seems headed for 150 points; going some of late!

Lynch law is deplorable. Take 'em out and shoot or hang 'em decently and legally.

Will we use force? We say yes! That Kaiser person will have "U. S." branded on him for keeps.

No, Teddy, you can't be president while Woody is in! So behave like a good boy, and don't pout.

Enemy aliens are having a hellova time in Chicago, and 'ere long we'll have to dig up another name to designate the "time" they'll be having.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, April 6, 1918, averaged for domestic beef 16.81 cents per pound.

Board of Trade memberships are now selling around \$5,500 net to the buyer; \$10,000 is the objective and the limit, under the present rules.

It applies in some cases, anyhow. The first thing a guy does who has just bought out

his employer's business is to—buy a cash register. Why? Why ask? We don't know.

Some speech Woodrow unloaded at Baltimore, and he expressed the sentiments of all true and loyal Americans of any descent, in unusually well-chosen, scholarly, effective language.

Fred Fuller, the old National Packing Company warhorse, now general manager of the Des Moines Packing Company, Des Moines, Ia., was on 'Change during the week. Looks and acts natural!

Criticism is in order. For instance the packers are criticised unmercifully, and apropos of this late Government investigator, was it a crime to criticise him? And wasnt it coming to him? Waal, neow!

One-half of Texas has suffered for more than a year from a devastating drought, which has injured livestock interests immeasurably. We have been waiting for some demagogue to find a way to put the blame on the packers, but he hasn't done it yet.

Philip D. Armour of Chicago has been commissioned second lieutenant in the aviation section, signal reserve corps, after completing his course at the signal corps school in Columbus, Ohio. Laurance H. Armour is a

lieutenant in the Ordnance Department at Washington.

J. R. Beiersdorf, head of the packing firm bearing his name, died on April 3 at his home, 2528 Prairie avenue. Mr. Beiersdorf was on his way to work when he slipped and fell on the stairs leading from his home, his head striking the bottom stair and fracturing his skull. He died before regaining consciousness.

Unkind things have been said of a certain young meat packer by smart newspaper paragraphers because the young packer, who knows the food supply problem from the ground up, has given his services to the Government and is assigned to the army supply service. They have gone so far as to intimate that he ought to shoulder a gun and go somewhere and let the Huns shoot at him. Suppose all our trained specialists in war supply service did that; what would happen to the boys at the front? As for the art of "skulking," some of these vitriolic ink-slingers seem to know all about it.

And now the farmers want to know from the Government what are they going to do with the potatoes they have hoarded while consumers were paying \$1 per peck; now they can be bought for less than that per bushel at retail. They are doing the same with wheat—expecting Johnny Cake Senators to prevail upon the President to get them a minimum of \$2.50 per bushel. Who is profiteering, anyhow?

John Agar Co.
Union Stock Yards CHICAGO, ILL.
Packers and Commission Slaughterers
Beef, Pork and Mutton
Members of the American Meat Packers' Association.

D. E. Washington, Mgr. & Chief Engr.
PACKERS ARCHITECTURAL & ENGINEERING CO.
—**ENGINEERS**—
PACKING HOUSES, ABATTOIRS, COLD STORAGES
Manhattan Bldg., CHICAGO, ILL.

THE STADLER ENGINEERING CO.
ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS
Specialists in Abattoirs, Packing Houses, Garbage Reduction Plants and Cold Storage Warehouses. Chas. Stadler, Chief Engr. For 12 years chief supervisor with Sulzberger & Sons Co. (Wilson & Co.). Room #43, Webster Building, Chicago, Ill.

H. C. GARDNER F. A. LINDBERG
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ENGINEERS
Mechanical, Electrical, Architectural
Specialties: Packing Plants, Cold Storage, Manufacturing Plants, Power Installations, Investigations.
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Architects
Old Colony Bldg. Chicago, Ill.
PACKING PLANTS AND COLD STORAGE CONSTRUCTION.

LEON DASHEW
Counselor At Law
320 Broadway, New York
Phones: Worth 2014-5.

References:
Armour and Company Joseph Stern & Sons, Inc.
The Cudahy Packing Co. Manhattan Veal & Mutton Co.
Rosebrook Butter & Egg Co., Inc. United Dressed Beef Co.
New York Butchers Dressed Meat Co.

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Used by most of the leading packers throughout the United States.

SUPREME means pure, dry, highest quality anhydrous ammonia.

Less power and less coal = less expense.

Better refrigeration and more satisfaction = greater efficiency.

All parties desiring to use our Supreme Brand Anhydrous Ammonia for the purpose of food preservation and ice making should write us at once asking that their names be placed on the 1918 list.

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Chicago, Union Stock Yards

CHICAGO PACKING COMPANY

Beef and Pork Packers

Boneless Beef Cuts.

Sausage Materials.

Commission Slaughterers

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Correspondence Solicited

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CHICAGO

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For Future Delivery
GRAN Correspondence Solicited STOCKS

KEEP YOUR PROVISIONER ON FILE.

The National Provisioner is frequently in receipt of letters from subscribers who recall having seen something interesting or important in a previous issue of this publication, but they have mislaid the copy and want the information repeated or another copy furnished. The National Provisioner offers the suggestion that if every interested subscriber would keep a file of this publication he would be able to look up a reference at once on any matter which might come up, and thus avoid delay. A carefully arranged index of the important items appearing in our columns is published every six months, and with this and a binder, which The National Provisioner will furnish, the back numbers of the paper may be neatly kept and quickly referred to for information.

The binder is new, and is the handiest and most practical yet put on the market. It is

BONE CRUSHERS



WILLIAMS

Williams Bone Crushers and Grinders are not alone suitable for grinding bone for fertilizer purposes, they are also suitable for crushing bone for glue and case hardening purposes. Every packer having to dispose of his bone whether Green, Raw, or Junk and Steamed bone, will do well to get in touch with Williams.

Williams machines are also suitable for Tankage, Cracklings, Beef Scrap, Oyster and Clam Shells, and any other material found around the packing plant requiring crushing or grinding.

Send for catalog No. 9.

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General Sales Dept., Old Colony Bldg.

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67 Second St.
SAN FRANCISCO

WORTHEN, TROTT & SULLIVAN 200 Produce Exchange,
successors to M. FRANKFORT, established 1884
New York, N. Y.

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COCONUT OIL**

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finished in cloth board, with gold lettering and sells for \$1. It may be had upon application to The National Provisioner, 116 Nassau street, New York. No foreign orders will be accepted for the present, owing to mail conditions.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, April 1.....	20,769	1,839	49,926	10,747
Tuesday, April 2.....	10,237	6,626	15,584	12,128
Wednesday, April 3.....	6,263	1,486	17,376	3,481
Thursday, April 4.....	12,734	6,370	27,955	9,104
Friday, April 5.....	5,991	1,790	33,321	7,044
Saturday, April 6.....	2,907	251	17,393	666

	Total last week.....	18,362	161,355	43,170
Previous week.....	67,288	18,267	228,702	57,204
Year ago.....	39,446	16,556	120,741	75,063
Two years ago.....	27,918	17,024	113,329	74,876

SHIPMENTS.

	Monday, April 1.....	1,917	106	11,458	3,580
Tuesday, April 2.....	3,559	100	6,141	1,685	
Wednesday, April 3.....	2,248	...	3,807	636	
Thursday, April 4.....	3,836	105	4,527	1,671	
Friday, April 5.....	1,849	3	10,036	1,492	
Saturday, April 6.....	100	5	6,685	...	

	Total last week.....	15,599	358	42,654	9,064
Previous week.....	20,580	558	62,446	9,790	
Year ago.....	10,071	79	16,749	12,608	
Two years ago.....	8,859	136	24,790	18,952	

TOTALS FOR YEAR TO DATE.

	1918.....	1917.....	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:	570,000	723,567			
Week ending April 6, 1918.....	726,000				
Previous week.....	450,000				
Cor. week, 1917.....	410,000				
Cor. week, 1916.....	9,882,000				
Total year to date.....	8,882,000				
Same period, 1917.....	10,101,000				
Combined receipts at seven points for 1917 to April 6, 1918, and the same period year ago:	10,101,000				
Cattle. Hogs. Sheep.					
This week.....	109,000	400,000	115,000		
Previous week.....	210,000	627,000	152,000		
1917.....	146,000	373,000	162,000		
1916.....	95,000	335,000	149,000		

TOTALS FOR YEAR TO DATE.

	Combined receipts at seven markets for 1918 to date and the corresponding period of 1917 and 1916:	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1918.....	2,831,000	8,073,000	2,351,000	
1917.....	2,200,000	7,577,000	2,760,000	
1916.....	2,050,000	8,418,000	2,703,000	

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

	23,500			
Armour & Co.	5,000			
Anglo-American	20,300			
Swift & Company	9,400			
Hammond Co.	10,400			
Morris & Co.	11,700			
Wilson & Co.	6,200			
Boyd-Lunham	9,600			
Western P. Co.	4,800			
Roberts & Oake	3,700			
Miller & Hart	2,100			
Independent P. Co.	4,800			
Brennan P. Co.	10,500			
Others				
Totals.....	122,000			
Previous week.....	167,200			
Year ago.....	113,500			

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.	18.60
This week.....	\$13.75	\$17.40	*\$15.40	*\$18.60	
Previous week.....	12.90	17.10	14.90	17.60	
Cor. week, 1917.....	11.75	15.45	12.00	13.75	
Cor. week, 1916.....	9.00	9.70	8.20	10.30	
Cor. week, 1915.....	7.65	6.95	7.50	9.50	
Cor. week, 1914.....	8.55	8.80	6.30	7.50	
Cor. week, 1913.....	8.25	9.15	6.75	8.65	
Cor. week, 1912.....	7.60	7.80	5.70	7.60	
Cor. week, 1911.....	6.10	6.25	4.20	5.50	

	CATTLE.				
Good to choice steers.....	\$13.25	@15.70			
Yearlings, good to choice.....	11.00	@14.00			
Stockers and feeders.....	8.50	@12.25			
Good to choice cows.....	9.00	@12.00			
Good to choice heifers.....	9.00	@12.25			
Fair to good cows.....	7.75	@ 8.75			
Canneries.....	6.50	@ 7.35			
Cutters.....	7.00	@ 7.85			
Bologna bulls.....	8.25	@ 9.75			
Butcher bulls.....	9.00	@11.00			
Heavy calves.....	9.00	@11.00			
Veal calves.....	13.50	@15.50			

	HOGS.				
Prime light butchers.....	\$17.40	@17.75			
Fair to fancy light.....	17.25	@17.75			

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKETS

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1918.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	\$48.00	\$48.00	\$47.85	\$47.90
LARD—(For 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	25.70	25.70	25.67	25.70
July.....	26.05	26.12	26.02	26.05
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	24.10	24.32	24.10	24.20
July.....	24.57	24.82	24.57	24.70

MONDAY, APRIL 8, 1918.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	48.00	48.00	47.85	47.90
LARD—(For 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	25.67	25.72	25.62	25.72
July.....	26.02	26.17	26.00	26.10
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	24.15	24.27	24.12	24.20
July.....	24.65	24.75	24.62	24.72

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1918.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	48.15	48.40	48.15	48.40
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	25.85	26.00	25.85	26.00
July.....	26.17	26.30	26.17	26.30
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	24.47	24.50	24.35	24.40
July.....	25.02	25.02	24.82	24.90

THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1918.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	48.40	48.40	47.85	48.15
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	26.30	26.32	26.20	26.20
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	24.30	24.52	24.30	24.52
July.....	24.80	25.00	24.77	25.00

Bid. \$ Asked.

GEORGE F. PINE

Office, 115-117 State St.

WALTER L. MUNNECKE

Pine & Munnecke Company, Detroit, Mich.

COLD STORAGE CONSTRUCTION

PACKING HOUSE AND INSULATION WORK A SPECIALTY

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Pollack Bros., 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Beef.

Native Rib Roast.....	30	28
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	35	40
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	40	50
Native Pot Roasts.....	25	30
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	18	22
Beef Stew.....	18	22
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	23	25
Corned Rumps, Native.....	20	22
Corned Flanks.....	18	22
Round Steaks.....	18	22
Round Roasts.....	20	22
Shoulder Steaks.....	24	25
Shoulder Roasts.....	20	24
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	22	24

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy.....	35	38
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	25	30
Legs, fancy.....	35	38
Stew.....	20	25
Chops, shoulder, per lb.....	28	30
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.....	40	45
Chops, French, each.....	15	18

Mutton.

Legs.....	22	25

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CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Prime native steers	20	@21
Good native steers	19	@20
Native steers, medium	18	@19
Heifers, good	17 1/2	@18 1/2
Cows	14 1/2	@16 1/2
Hind Quarters, choice	24	
Fore quarters, choice	18	

Beef Cuts.

Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	40	
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	38	
Steer Loins, No. 1	32	
Steer Loins, No. 2	28	
Steer Short Loins, No. 1	42	
Steer Short Loins, No. 2	34	
Steer Loin Ends (hips)	23	
Steer Loins Ends, No. 2	23	
Cow Short Loins	20	@24
Cow Loin Ends (hips)	17	@17
Cow Loins	17	@20
Sirloin Butts, No. 3	20	@21
Strip Loins, No. 3	18	
Steer Ribs, No. 1	23	
Steer Ribs, No. 2	22	
Cow Ribs, No. 1	20	
Cow Ribs, No. 2	15 1/2	
Rolls	22	
Steer Rounds, No. 1	18 1/2	
Steer Rounds, No. 2	18 1/2	
Cow Rounds	14 1/2	
Flank Steak	20	
Rump Butts	17	
Steer Chucks, No. 1	17 1/2	
Steer Chucks No. 2	17	
Cow Chucks	15 1/2	
Boneless Chucks	18 1/2	
Steer Plates	15	
Medium Plates	14 1/2	
Briskets, No. 1	18	
Briskets, No. 2	14	
Shoulder Clods	20	
Steer Naval Ends	14	@14 1/2
Cow Naval Ends	13 1/2	
Fore Shanks	10	
Hind Shanks	8 1/2	
Hanging Tenderloins	15	
Trimmings	15	

Beef Product.

Brains, per lb.	9	@10
Hearts	10 1/2	@11
Tongues	21	
Sweetbreads	19	@24
Ox Tail, per lb.	10 1/2	@11
Fresh Tripe, plain	7	
Fresh Tripe, H. O.	8	
Livers	9	@11
Kidneys, per lb.	8 1/2	

Veal.

Heavy Carcass, Veal	15	@18
Light Carcass	18	@20
Good Carcass	21	@23
Good Saddles	25	@27
Medium Racks	12 1/2	@13
Good Racks	18	@19

Veal Product.

Brains, each	9	@10
Sweetbreads	23	@40
Calf Livers	21	@24

Lamb.

Good Caul Lambs	27 1/2	
Round Dressed Lambs	29	
Saddles, Caul	32	
R. D. Lamb Fores	26	
Caul Lamb Fores	25	
R. D. Lamb Saddles	32	
Lamb Fries, per lb.	20	
Lamb Tongues, each	4	
Lamb Kidneys, per lb.	25	

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	24	
Good Sheep	27	
Medium Saddles	29	
Good Saddles	30	
Good Fores	24	
Medium Racks	22	
Mutton Legs	32	
Mutton Loins	28	
Mutton Stew	20	
Sheep Tongues, each	4	
Sheep Heads, each	12	

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	25 1/2	
Pork Loins	29	
Leaf Lard	26 1/2	
Tenderloins	34	
Spare Ribs	15	
Butts	23 1/2	
Hocks	18	
Trimmings	17	
Extra Lean Trimmings	23	
Tails	23	
Snouts	17	
Pigs' Feet	12	
Pigs' Heads	6	
Blade Bones	13 1/2	
Blade Meat	9	
Cheek Meat	18	
Hog Livers, per lb.	4 1/2	@8
Neck Bones	6 1/2	
Skinned Shoulders	22	
Pork Hearts	11 1/2	
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	11	
Pork Tongues	21	
Slip Bones	11	
Tall Bones	11	
Brains	9	@10
Backfat	28	
Hams	29	
Calas	23	
Bellies	36	

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	17 1/2
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	16 1/2
Choke Bologna	17
Frankfurters	22 1/2
Liver, with beef and pork	15 1/2
Tongue and blood	23 1/2
Minced Sausage	19
New England Style Luncheon Sausage	21 1/2
Prepared Luncheon Sausage	24 1/2
Special Compressed Sausage	20 1/2
Berliner Sausage	19 1/2
Oxford Lean Butts	20 1/2
Polish Sausage	20 1/2
Garlic Sausage	20 1/2
Country Smoked Sausage	20 1/2
Country Sausage, fresh	20 1/2
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	20 1/2
Pork Sausage, short link	20 1/2
Boneless lean butts in casings	21 1/2
Luncheon Roll	19 1/2
Delectessen Leaf	20
Jellied Roll	20

Summer Sausage.

D'Arles	35 1/2
German Salami	35
Italian Salami (new goods)	30 1/2
Holsteiner	31
Metwurst	32 1/2
Farmer	32 1/2
Cervelat, new	37 1/2

Sausage in Brine.

Bologna, kits	2.30
Bologna, 3/4@1/2	3.00@10.50
Pork, link, kits	2.50
Pork, links, 3/4@1/2	3.30@11.55
Polish sausage, kits	2.50
Polish sausage, 3/4@1/2	3.45@12.00
Frankfurts, kits	2.60
Frankfurts, 3/4@1/2	3.00@12.75
Blood sausage, kits	2.30
Blood sausage, 3/4@1/2	3.10@11.50
Liver sausage, kits	2.50
Liver sausage, 3/4@1/2	3.00@11.00
Head cheese, kits	2.45
Head cheese, 3/4@1/2	3.25@11.25

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 337-lb. barrels	\$14.50
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	13.30
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	16.00
Pickled Pork Scouts, in 200-lb. barrels	69.50

CANNED MEATS.

Corned, boiled and roast beef, No. 1/2	4.10
Corned, boiled and roast beef, No. 2	7.95
Corned, boiled and roast beef, No. 6	25.50@31.00
Corned beef hash, No. 1	1.50
Corned beef hash, No. 1/2	2.90
Hamburger steak and onions, No. 1/2	1.75
Hamburger steak and onions, No. 1	2.85
Vienna Sausage, No. 1/2	1.25
Vienna Sausage, No. 1	3.00

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

2-oz. Jars, 1 doz. in case	\$3.50
4-oz. Jars, 1 doz. in case	6.75
8-oz. Jars, 1/2 doz. in case	12.00
16-oz. Jars, 1/2 doz. in case	21.00

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels	39.00
Plate Beef	39.00
Prime Mess Beef	40.00
Mess Beef	39.00
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	—
Rump Butts	42.00
Mess Pork	50.50
Clear Fat Backs	55.00
Family Back Pork	49.50
Bear Pork	43.50

LARD.

Pure lard, kettle rendered, per lb., tcs.	28 1/4
Pure lard, substitute, tcs.	24 1/4
Lard compounds	23 1/4
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	22 1/2
Cooks' and bakers' shortening tubs	27 1/2
Barrels, 1/4c. over tierces, half barrels, 1/4c. over tierces; tube and pails, 10 to 50 lbs., 1/4c. to 1c. over tierces.	27 1/2
Buckets	28

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago	25 1/2@27
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.	25 1/2@30
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2@8 lbs.	25 1/2@45
Shortenings, 30@80 lb. tubs.	22
Nut margarine, prints, 1 lb.	28

DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/4c. less.)	27.35
Clear Bellies, 1/4@16 avg.	27.35
Clear Bellies, 18@20 avg.	27.35
Rib Bellies, 20@25 avg.	26.75
Fat Backs, 10@12 avg.	24.60
Fat Backs, 12@14 avg.	24.85
Fat Backs, 14@16 avg.	24.35
Extra Short Clears.	26.85
Extra Short Ribs.	26.25
D. S. Short Clears, 20@25 avg.	30.35
Bucks.	20.25
Bacon meat, 1/4c. more.	28

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., ave.	20
Hams, 16 lbs., ave.	21
Skinned Hams	23 1/2
Calas, 4@6 lbs., avg.	22 1/4
Calas, 6@12 lbs., avg.	27 1/2
New York Shoulders, 8@12 lbs., avg.	26
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	46
Dried Beef Sets	32 1/2
Wide, 10@12 avg., and strip, 5@6 avg.	38 1/2

WIDE, 5@6 avg., and strip, 3@4 avg.

Rib Bacon, wide, 8@12 avg., and strip, 4@6 avg.

Retail Section

WHALE MEAT SERVED IN BOSTON

The hard-working scribes of Boston's morning papers were surprised last Sunday evening when a half-dozen pretty chorus girls interrupted their labors to serve them a banquet of whale meat, skate and squid. The girls had secured the first whale meat to arrive in Boston, and after some experimenting turned out a dish which the newspapermen voted to be delicious. The dishes were prepared at the Hotel Victoria. Whale meat is expected to be placed on sale in Boston at about fifteen cents a pound the middle of April.

CASH AND CARRY PLAN AT BOSTON

The "Cash and Carry" plan is meeting with the approval of Boston meat retailers, who by various methods are bringing it to the attention of the consumer. In order to encourage this plan, reports the U. S. Bureau of Markets, some merchants are adding ten per cent to their cash prices to cover delivery and the cost of carrying charge accounts. Others, who always have handled their business on a credit basis, are continuing to do so, but add three per cent to cover cost of delivery. The result is that a large percentage of those who formerly ordered by 'phone now go to market, pay cash and carry their purchase home.

INCREASE IN RETAIL FOOD PRICES.

In a bulletin on retail prices of food in the United States in December, 1917, as compared to December, 1913, the year before the war the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics makes some interesting comparisons. According to its figures food as a whole was 52 per cent. higher on December 15, 1917, than on December 15, 1913.

It is interesting to compare the increase in food costs to consumers of agricultural and other products compared to meat products. Here are the figures in a graphic form:

	Increase in Retail Price
Corn meal	127 per cent.
Flour	108 "
Potatoes	63 "
Sugar	74 "
Milk	44 "
Bread	43 "
Butter	36 "
Lard	110 "
Bacon	82 "
Hams	64 "
Rib roast	27 "
Round steak	33 "
Sirloin steak	27 "

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

J. W. Trudo has sold out his meat and grocery business in Bristol, Vt., to a Mr. Cohen of Burlington, who operates stores in Vergennes and Burlington.

Fire damaged the meat market in the Waverly Block, Newark, N. J., conducted by John Degroat.

W. A. Clements Co., Inc., Waverly, N. Y., to operate a grocery and provision business, has been incorporated by E. A. Smith, 565

Chenango Street, G. G. Little, 738 Chenango Street, and B. W. Lawrence, 12 Ambry Street, Binghamton, with a capital stock of \$75,000.

George A. Goldthrop, now conducting a provision market on Washington Street, Newburyport, Mass., will erect a new provision store on Pleasant Street.

Michael Bennett, a meat dealer of East Helena, Mont., committed suicide on account of ill health.

A meat market has been opened at Twenty-first and Carson streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., by Swift & Company, with F. W. Gilbert in charge.

A new meat and grocery market has been opened at 308 North Santa Fe Avenue, Pueblo, Colo., by P. N. Brillhart.

Uncle Sam Grocery & Provision Co., Inc., Rochester, N. Y., to deal in groceries, fruits, confectionery, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 by Edith M. Crane, Frederick D. Ferris and Joseph H. Engel, all of Rochester, N. Y.

Anker & Gotte will open a new meat market at 514 Eye Street, Modesto, Cal., which will be in charge of Charles Unsworth.

A. W. Story Co., Rockport, Mass., to deal in groceries, provisions, fruits, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000 by H. C. Story, president; H. Carlton Story, treasurer, and C. H. Andrews.

Clato Floyd expects to open a new meat market at Picabo, Idaho.

Many improvements have been made in the meat market at Marshfield, Iowa, including the installation of a refrigerating plant.

Robert Moseman, a meat dealer at Springfield, Ohio, died at his home, after a short illness.

Ball & Hohl of Jessop have taken possession of Mert McMillen's meat market in Quasque-ton, Iowa.

Gourd Bros.' meat market, on Hecla Street, Laurium, Mich., has closed.

Joseph Macek has closed his meat market in Surprise, Neb.

Dick Howell will open a meat market in Irwin, Iowa.

Bert Johnson has opened a meat market at Otter Lake, Mich.

Your \$50 Bond

It will protect 1,000 soldiers from smallpox and 666 from typhoid. It will assure the safety of 139 wounded soldiers from lockjaw, the germs of which swarm in Belgian soil.

It will render painless 400 operations, supply 2 miles of bandages—enough to bandage 555 wounds.

It will care for 160 injuries in the way of "first-aid packets."

It will furnish adhesive plaster and surgical gauze enough to benefit thousands of wounded soldiers.

Every purchaser of a Liberty Loan Bond performs a distinct individual service to his country and to our boys fighting in France.

Fred Hovland has purchased a meat market in Boyceville, Wis.

J. D. Wilson bought a meat business in Sheldon, Iowa.

Albert H. Johnson will open a meat market in Litchfield, Minn.

Emil Lavigne, of the grocery and meat firm of Levigne Brothers, in Ishpeming, Mich., has joined the Army.

The Cash and Carry Meat Market, in the Butler building, Peshtigo, Wis., has discontinued business.

The meat firm of Schroeder & Schmidt, Potosi, Wis., has dissolved partnership. Mr. Schroder will continue the business.

George King sold his interest in the meat firm of Owens & King. D. P. Johnson will open a meat market at 120 West Franklin Street, Gaithersburg, Md.

Charles I. Schiff will open a branch meat market at 562 East Main Street, Bridgeport, Conn.

I. O. Baker has sold his two meat markets in Eaton, Ohio, to John Voge, Jr., who will continue the business.

George Golle has purchased the meat market of Parker Bros. in Kenesaw, Neb.

James Charing has closed out his meat business in Ithaca, Neb.

Dr. H. L. Scoggins has purchased the building and fixtures of the Bridgeport Meat Co., Bridgeport, Neb.

L. M. Crane has purchased the O. K. Meat Market in Boswell, Okla., and will continue the business.

J. P. Brannum has purchased the meat business of G. L. Sikes in Maramec, Okla.

Wallace Dickey has added a line of groceries to his meat market in Perkins, Okla.

T. C. Anderson has sold a half interest in his meat market at Carnegie, Okla., to G. H. Coons.

A. E. Rolland has engaged in the meat business at Palco, Kan.

H. M. Foster has closed his meat market in Altamont, Kan., and is about to engage in the grocery business.

Rutherford & Werfelman have purchased the Palace Meat Market, Wagoner, Okla., from T. J. Collier, and will consolidate it with their City Meat Market.

Frank Woody has disposed of the City Meat Market, Afton, Okla., to Jack Hess.

Clarke Brothers have purchased the J. M. Hanlin meat market and moved it to their grocery store in Tipton, Okla.

C. C. Wallace is remodeling his City Meat Market, Frederick, Okla., to make room for a stock of groceries.

William R. Ward has closed his meat market in Belding, Mich., and will dispose of the fixtures.

Ernest Speese has opened a cash and carry meat market on State Street, Hart, Mich.

J. J. Ryan has engaged in the meat and grocery business at 1010 East Eighth Street, Sioux Falls, S. D.

The S. S. Dickinson Co., Salt Lake City, Utah, meats and groceries, has been incorporated.

King, Roff & Siki, Prescott, Wash., have purchased the meat and ice business of George M. Lloyd, at Waitsburg.

The Superior Meat Co., Superior, Mont., has been absorbed by the Superior Mercantile Co.

W. C. Harris is about to build a meat market at Blencoe, Iowa.

Edward Anck, who has conducted a butcher shop at 800 South Street, Quincy, Ill., for a few years, closed the shop and will be connected with the Anck Bros., on East Broadway, in the future.

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED Fast Day Message Day Letter Night Message Night Letter <small>Patrons should mark an X opposite the class of service desired. OTHERWISE THE TELEGRAM WILL BE TRANSMITTED AS A FAST DAY MESSAGE.</small>	WESTERN UNION  TELEGRAM <small>NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT</small>	<small>Form 1306</small> <small>Receiver's No.</small> <small>Check</small> <small>Time Fwd</small>
<small>Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to:</small>		
<small>January 4, 1918</small> To Users of National Cash Register Equipment in America <small>Have you found that the installation of National Cash Register equipment has assisted you in carrying out the Government's recommendation for the conservation of labor, in deliveries, clerk hire, auditing, etc.? Your experience will be valuable to other merchants. Will you please wire me fully at my expense regarding this so that we may pass it on to them?</small> <small>THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO.,</small> <small>John H. Patterson, Pres.</small>		

What American Business Thinks of N. C. R. Service in War Time

As an aid to compliance with the Government's request for the conservation of man power and motive power, the N. C. R. System has received a striking endorsement from American business.

"We recommend National Cash Registers to any who wish to conserve."

"Cash registers save in auditing and cashier service."

"National Cash Registers and Electric Credit System cause customers to carry packages instead of asking for delivery."

"We recommend the cash register system to every merchant who desires efficiency and economical service in his store."

The following excerpts from the hundreds of replies to the above telegram are from department stores, confectioners, butchers, stationers, druggists, grocers, garagemen and many more lines of business.

"The cash register gives correct records and is a great labor saver."

"Without registers we could not handle the business with present force."

"Your cash register has been a great help in systematizing our reports and records."

"Your product is essential to the conduct of our business."

"Cash registers speed up service to customers."

For further information fill out the coupon and mail it today.

Dept. 4902 National Cash Register Company, Dayton, Ohio

Please give me full particulars regarding your up-to-date system for a Meat Store.

Name _____

Address _____

Whatever your business, the N. C. R. System will help to put it on a war-time efficiency basis.

New York Section

W. F. Jackson, of the produce department of Swift & Company at Chicago, was in New York during the week.

H. R. Park, of the claim department of Morris & Company at Chicago, was a caller at New York headquarters during the week.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending April 6, 1918, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 18.62 cents per pound.

M. S. Loeb, of the law department at Chicago; Max Planer of the contract department, and C. W. Patterson, of the canned goods department, were Wilson & Company visitors to New York this week.

Wilson & Company employees last week completed a drive for \$25,000 among themselves to raise a fund for the benefit of Wilson men in service and for their families. The welfare work is supported by the company and is well organized.

As captain of the New York district for the Liberty Loan drive for Wilson & Company, district manager Isaac Steifel has all his branch house managers on their toes, working up sales among their employees. They expect to make the biggest showing yet for their concern.

General Eastern Manager C. J. Higgins, of Morris & Company, is in charge of the Liberty Loan campaign for his company in the East, and expects to turn in a big total from all the company's houses in the Eastern territory. The work is stimulated by a \$2,000 subscription by the company for every branch house.

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending April 6, 1918, by the New York City Department of Health: Meat, Manhattan, 5,642 lbs.; Brooklyn, 27 lbs.; total, 5,669 lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 46,870 lbs. Poultry—Manhattan, 195 lbs.

Postmaster Patten warns the public against exchanging War Savings or Thrift Stamps with persons claiming to represent the post office. There is a swindler or several of them who call on firms having War Savings and Thrift Stamps for sale, and state that they represent the post office and ask for the stamps in order that they may be replaced with those of different colors, as the Government has changed the color of these stamps, and in several cases the stamps have been given to the swindler, and of course the owner lost them. War Savings and Thrift Stamps should be exchanged only for cash or else redeemed at the post office or one of the stations in the manner as provided by law.

RAINBOW DIVISION ADVISORY TRADES COMMITTEE

Liberty Loan Committee, Second Federal Reserve District

It is the function of the Advisory Trades Committee "Rainbow Division" to Organize the Various Business Interests of New York into compact and efficient working units to sell Liberty Bonds to themselves.

MEAT TRADE PLEDGE TEN MILLIONS.

The Meat Trade Committee of the Rainbow Division of the Liberty Loan Committee of New York City has pledged the wholesale and retail meat trades of Greater New York to a \$10,000,000 subscription to the Third Liberty Loan. This is a big contract, but all the sub-committees are hard at work. Chairman Leo Joseph of the General Committee has his forces well organized, and the headquarters at No. 7 East 42nd street is the scene of daily conferences and the plotting of many schemes for swelling the totals.

The wholesale butchers under Chairman Walter Blumenthal have their campaign well

these men. If he doesn't he will "hear something drop!"

In the packers' branch house and jobbers' division Chairman Frank W. Lyman also has a complete organization. Each packer has a captain in charge of his New York territory, and every branch house manager is a lieutenant. Every employee of every branch and jobbing house will be given an opportunity to buy one or more bonds. One big packer is subscribing for \$2,000 worth of bonds for each of his branch houses, and others take similar methods of helping to make a big New York showing.

Retail Butchers to Make Big Drive.

The main effort as compared to the last loan campaign is among the retail butchers. Results here were very small last time, and the retailers are determined to maintain their reputation this time. President Charles Grismer, of the United Master Butchers of America, is in charge of the campaign, and each New York branch has its special committee, the names of which were published in the last issue of The National Provisioner.

President Grismer is devoting himself almost exclusively to this work during the campaign. He sent out the following letter this week:

My Dear Sir:

It is my honor and pleasure to serve our country as Chairman of the Retail Butchers' Committee for the sale of the Third Liberty Loan bonds. I have at all times during my connection for the past thirty years with the retail business, and as a member and officer of the United Master Butchers of America, been looking forward to improving conditions in our business and to serve our country.

This opportunity now comes to all of us, and I feel assured that all men in our line of business will respond nobly to Uncle Sam's call, and purchase Liberty bonds to their fullest extent—not only for our personal protection, but also for the protection of our country. By so doing we can at all times feel that we have done our duty and responded nobly to our country's call.

At this particular time many of us may have our sons in the trenches, and we may be too old to carry a gun, but we are not too old to serve our country in many other ways, always remembering those wearing the American uniform are looking to us for financial support.

Our Government has allotted \$10,000,000 to the meat trades of Greater New York. I suggest that you buy Liberty bonds from your own bank, but let the credit go to the meat trade. Please fill out perforated stub, and return to me.

Yours very truly,

CHARLES GRISMER, Chairman.

Grismer Speaks at East Side Meeting.

The East Side Branch, United Master Butchers, held a Liberty Loan rally at its meeting last Monday night, at which National President Grismer spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:

It has been my great honor to be appointed chairman of the Retail Butchers' Division in the Third Liberty Loan campaign, and it has been a special privilege to me to be permitted to serve our country in this capacity.

I haven't any Liberty Bonds to sell you, but I am going to prevail upon you to do your patriotic duty and buy Third Liberty Bonds. It is a special privilege given to you



CHARLES GRISMER.

President United Master Butchers of America.
Head of the Retail Butchers' Liberty Loan Campaign.

in hand, and will be among the first to report their quota raised, and even oversubscribed. They haven't so much ground to cover, experience in past campaigns helps them, and they will be able to aid other committees in canvassing.

In the provision and hog slaughtering trade Chairman Albert Rohe has his districts well organized. George Kern and Mr. Rohe are looking after Manhattan. Adolph Göbel is in charge in Brooklyn, and Otto Stahl is directing the work in the Bronx. Every provision dealer is expected to get in touch with

HEARN

West Fourteenth St., New York

NO MEATS
GROCERIES
LIQUORS **BUT** EVERYTHING
IN DRY GOODS
AND APPAREL

by Uncle Sam, to do your duty to your country and our boys that are wearing the American soldiers' uniform, the army and navy uniform, not forgetting those that are already in the trenches fighting for our liberty.

Now is the time to help our boys deliver the victorious punch. Secure a bond now, even if it means inconvenience and sacrifice to do it. Let us all pull together, for whatever the Government wants, whatever it needs, it must have it from us with a generous heart.

Dear flag of our country, whose stars and whose bars, call all her sons to defend her, God help us to be true to the Red, White and Blue, her principles never surrender.

Let us remember that we must make the Third Liberty Loan a success, for your country, for my country and for our country. Let us dedicate ourselves anew to the great task we have in hand.

The flower of America is in France. They offer for us the last full measure of devotion. Let us be with them in our thoughts, our work, every hour of the day, until they come home to us victorious.

Let us remember that the world will note what we do and say regarding the Third Liberty Loan. Let us roll up a subscription that will set the world aglow. Let us make the victory swift and sure. We must offer to our country every dollar that we can, to show the world that we will not turn back, and that we mean victory.

The American people will show the courage, perseverance and patience of Washington and Lincoln. Washington fought seven anxious years before winning, but what a victory! Think of what was gained by the human race, for our fathers, for us and for our children and the whole world.

It is your duty to nobly respond to Uncle Sam's call, and, brothers, if I can be of any service to you during this Third Liberty Loan campaign I will be pleased to have you call upon me at any time.

As an individual I do solemnly promise that I will constantly support our Government by every means in my power, having great confidence in our Government, our army and navy, by taking upon myself a personal responsibility, and asking you to help me for the success of our Third Liberty Loan, and by helping others to know how to be true Americans, and by thinking of our duties when I speak of our country and the war. America must win the war, and America will win the war.

—♦—
COLD STORAGE IN NEW YORK.

A bill has been introduced in the New York legislature by Assemblyman Witter to amend Sections 337 and 339 Public Health Law, in relation to the cold storage of foods and reports of warehousemen thereon. It extends from 10 months to 12 months the maximum time that any kind of food may lawfully be kept in cold storage, and requires

All America is
learning the story
of their quality



Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago

that cold storage warehousemen shall hereafter submit reports to the Commissioner of Foods and Markets on the fifth day of each

month instead of to the Department of Health on the twenty-fifth of January, May and September, as now required by law.

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Steers	\$11.00@14.50
Oxen	—@—
Bulls	8.00@11.00
Cows, common to good	4.50@10.00

LIVE CALVES.

Live veals, common to prime	10.00@10.50
Live calves	—@—
Live calves, Southern	—@—
Live calves, culs, per 100 lbs.	9.00@10.00
Live calves, little	—@—

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, unshorn	19.50@20.50
Live lambs, clipped	16.25@17.60
Live sheep, unshorn	13.00@14.00
Live sheep, ewes	—@—
Live sheep, culs	—@—

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@18.75
Hogs, medium	@18.75
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@18.75
Pigs	@18.25
Roughs	@17.25

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy	22 @23
Choice native, light	22 @22½
Native, common to fair	21 @21½

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy	20 @21
Choice native light	20½ @21½
Native, common to fair	18½ @19½
Choice Western, heavy	19 @20
Choice Western, light	18½ @19½
Common to fair Texas	18 @18½
Good to choice heifers	18 @18½
Common to fair heifers	18 @18½
Choice cows	18 @18½
Common to fair cows	17½ @18
Fresh Bologna bulls	14 @18

BEEF CUTS.

Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs	26 @30
No. 2 ribs	22 @25
No. 3 ribs	19 @21
No. 1 loins	26 @30
No. 2 loins	22 @25
No. 3 loins	19 @21
No. 1 hinds and ribs	25
No. 2 hinds and ribs	24
No. 3 hinds and ribs	23
No. 1 rounds	20 @21
No. 2 rounds	19 @20
No. 3 rounds	18 @19
No. 1 chuck	18½ @18½
No. 2 chuck	17½ @17½
No. 3 chuck	16 @19

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.	
Veals, country dressed, per lb.	
Western, calves, choice	
Western, calves, fair to good	
Grassers and buttermilks	

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@25
Hogs, 150 lbs.	@25
Hogs, 160 lbs.	@25½
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@25%
Hogs	@26½

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Lambs, choice	@28
Lambs, good	@27
Lambs, medium to good	@25
Sheep, choice	@24
Sheep, medium to good	@23
Sheep, culs	@21

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.	@31½
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.	@30½
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.	@30
Smoked picnics, light	@25
Smoked picnics, heavy	@24½
Smoked shoulders	@26
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.	26
Smoked bacon (rib in)	@28
Dried beef sets	@32
Pickled bellies, heavy	@33

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city	@81
Fresh pork loins, Western	25 @80
Frozen pork loins	24 @28
Fresh pork tenderloins	25 @31
Frozen pork tenderloins	25 @25
Shoulders, city	25 @24
Shoulders, Western	25 @20
Butts, regular	25 @29
Butts, boneless	25 @31
Fresh hams, city	25 @29
Fresh hams, Western	25 @20
Fresh picnic hams	25 @22

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs., per 100 lbs.	80.00@82.50
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs. per 100 lbs.	70.00@72.50
Black hoofs, per tca	75.00@85.00
Striped hoofs, per ton	75.00@85.00
White hoofs, per ton	85.00@90.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs. per 100 lbs.	@160.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 1's	225.00@240.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 2's	150.00@175.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 3's	100.00@125.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues, L. C. trim'd 18	@23c.
Fresh steer tongues, untrimmed	@17c.
Fresh cow tongues	@16c.
Calf's heads, scalded	@65c.
Sweetbreads, veal	40 @100c.
Beef kidneys	15c.
Mutton kidneys	20c.
Livers, beef	17
Oxtails	14c.
Hearts, beef	13c.
Rolls, beef	18 @21c.
Tenderloin, beef, Western	20 @33c.
Lamb's fries	12c.
Extra lean pork trimmings	24c.

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	@ 8½
Suet, fresh and heavy	14
Shop bones, per cwt.	25 @35

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle	•
Sheep, imp., medium wide, per bundle	•
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle	•
Sheep, imp., narrow, per bundle	•
Hog, free of salt, ts. or bbls., per lb., f. o. b. New York	•
Hog, extra narrow, selected, per lb.	•
Hog middles	•
Hog bungs	•
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. New York	•
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York	•
Beef buncs, piece, f. o. b. New York	•
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York	•
Beef weasands, No. 1s, each	•
Beef weasands, No. 2s, each	•
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	•

*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casing quotations cannot be given.

SPICES.

Pepper, Sing., white	31 @33
Pepper, Sing., black	27 @29
Pepper, Penang, white	31 @33
Pepper, red	18 @21
Allspice	9 @11
Cinnamon	28 @32
Coriander	17 @19
Cloves	52 @57
Ginger	25 @28
Mace	54 @58

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre, granulated, bbls.	@27
Refined saltpetre, crystals, bbls.	@31
Refined nitrate of soda, gran. f. o. b. N. Y.	@ 64
Refined nitrate of soda, crystals	@ 64
Pepper, Sing., black	•
No. 1 skins	•
No. 2 skins	•
Prandized skins	•
Ticky skins	•
No. 1 B. M. skins	•
No. 2 B. M. skins	•
No. 1, 12½-14	•
No. 2, 12½-14	•
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14	•
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14	•
No. 1 kips, 14-18	•
No. 2 kips, 14-18	•
No. 1 B. M. kips, 14-18	•
No. 2 B. M. kips	•
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 and over	•
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 and over	•
Branded kips	•
Heavy branded kips	•
Ticky kips	•
Heavy ticky kips	•

Hereafter calfskins from 8 to 12 lbs. will be paid for by the pound, actual weight.

DRESSED POULTRY.

TURKEYS.

Dry-packed—12 to box—	32 @34
Young toms, dry-packed	35 @36
Young hens and toms, mixed, dry-pk'd., fancy	—@—
Young hens and toms, mixed, dry-pk'd., fair to good	—@—
Young hens and toms, mixed, dry-pk'd., poor	—@—
Old hens	—@—
Old toms, Western	33 @35
Turkeys, barrels, frozen—	
Western, dry-pk'd., young toms, fancy	@38
Western, dry-pk'd., young hens, fancy	@37
Western, dry-pk'd., young hens and toms, mixed, fancy	@37
Ohio and Michigan, scalded, young toms, fancy	—@—
Ohio and Mich., scald., old, old	—@—
Ky. and Tenn., dry-pk'd., choice	—@—
Ky. and Tenn., dry-pk'd., young toms	—@—
Ky. and Tenn., scalded, average best	—@—
Ky. and Tenn., scalded, poor to fair	—@—
Texas, choice	35 @36
Texas, fair to good	31 @33

CHICKENS.

Broilers—Frozen—	
Milk-fed, fancy, 15 to 24 lbs. to doz.	41 @43
Milk-fed, fancy, 25 to 30 lbs. to doz.	36 @37
Corn-fed, fancy, 15 to 24 lbs. to doz.	38 @40
Corn-fed, fancy, 25 to 30 lbs. to doz.	33 @35
Fresh, barrels, dry-packed—	
Phil. and L. I. fancy broilers, 3 to 4 lbs. to pair	—@—
Western, dry-pk'd., 15 to 24 lbs. to doz.	45 @50
Western, dry-pk'd., 26 to 30 lbs. to doz.	26 @28
Virginia, milk-fed, mixed weights, per lb.	—@—
Nearby squab broilers, 2 to 2½ lbs. to pair, per pair	75 @100
Other Poultry—	
Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz.	—@—
Chickens—Frozen boxes—	
Western, milk-fed, 31 to 38 lbs. to doz.	31 @32
Western, milk-fed, 37 to 42 lbs. to doz.	31 @32
Western, milk-fed, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz.	32 @33
Western, milk-fed, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz.	48 @55
Western, milk-fed, 60 lbs. and up to doz.	34½ @35
Western, corn-fed, 31 to 36 lbs. to doz.	31 @30
Western, corn-fed, 37 to 42 lbs. to doz.	30 @32
Western, corn-fed, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz.	32 @33
Western, corn-fed, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz.	48 @55
Western, corn-fed, 60 lbs. and up to doz.	34 @35
Western, dry-pk'd., 15 to 24 lbs. to doz.	34½ @35
Western, boxes, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz., dry-pk'd.	34 @34
Western, boxes, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz., dry-pk'd.	34 @34
Western, boxes, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz., dry-pk'd.	34 @34
Western, boxes, 36 to 42 lbs. to doz., dry-pk'd.	31 @31½
Western, boxes, 30 to 35 lbs. to doz., dry-pk'd.	30 @

